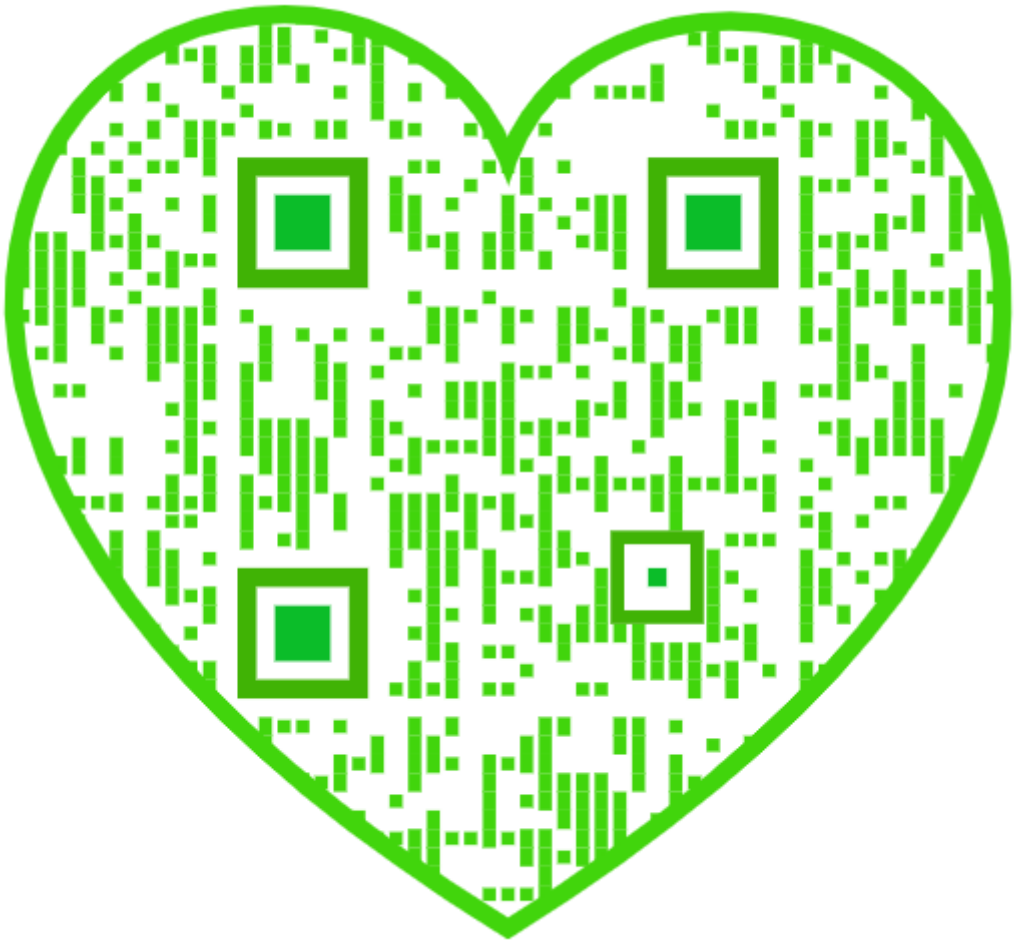

HOW TO

BREAK, EDUCATE AND HANDLE THE HORSE

FOR THE USES OF EVERY DAY LIFE.

Complete instructions for breaking and educating colts, teaching horses to drive, and for use under the saddle, together with many instructions which have never before been published, and which are the result of the author's experience covering a period of twenty years.

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BY

PROF. WM. MULLEN.

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PROFESSOR WILLIAM MULLEN

AUTHOR'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

In preparing the subject-matter for this modest volume, the author has not proceeded upon theory, but has attempted to present in the language of the common, though educated people, practical methods for handling horses. He has no secret means for breaking colts, and educating them, but bases his work on the dictates of common sense.

Any man, woman, boy or girl, endowed by nature with a love for the horse, can learn to handle him, either to drive or ride. Almost every child can be educated, by contact with horses, to make them do his bidding. Every man in civilization has more or less love for the horse. If to this love is added a practical education in handling the horse then every person can be made a thorough horseman. To accomplish that object is the aim of the author.

He has tried to make his meaning plain in every instance, but especially desires to say to his readers that while they must not conquer through fear, no horse can be successfully managed unless the person who handles him is master at all times. Remember this, but do not forget that even with a horse, kind treatment turns away wrath.

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE WITH HOBBLES.

This I find the most successful method in breaking Mustangs, the mountain horse of Nevada, or the wild horses that come from Texas or other western states that are of a sulky disposition. Some of these horses are very hard to break by "head and tail" or other methods used, but this I have found most successful, never having failed where it has been used.

After having well halter broke the Mustang, tie his head to his tail and when he stops turning, which will be in a very few minutes, get the saddle on him, standing on the same side that his head is tied to, keeping hold of the halter in the hand next to the head and dropping the saddle over the back with the other. This saddle should have a cinch and no buckles, having a long strap to tie it up with, with an iron thimble on each side and a ring in the center of the girth. Now reach under and catch the cinch with the right hand, at the same time holding the cinch strap. When you have got the cinch you may then let go of his head with the other hand and fasten the saddle on. Although a cinch takes a little longer to put on, yet it is much more handy and safe, never breaking, even

if the horse should start to turn before you get it fast; one turn will hold the saddle together. You may let the horse go if you wish, that is, let it turn and not try to cinch up any more until the animal stops, then cinch the saddle up well, but not too tight. Take your strap hobbles and put on the front pasterns. This is done by tying a piece of light rope in the thimble which is in one end of the hobble and throwing it through the two front legs (that is, if he is wild and will not allow the front legs touched), picking it up and putting the rope through the other end, which will bring the hobble on the leg. Slip it down to the proper place just above the hoof, then, put the other one on in the same way, fastening a rope in the thimble on the saddle with two half hitches or an eye may be spliced in the rope and put through so that it cannot come loose unless taken out. Put it down through the thimble on the hobble on the same side, then up and through the ring in the center of the girth down to the thimble in the other hobble, and up to the thimble on the opposite side of the saddle, having the end running back.

Now, if you have a closed corral you need no helper, but, if not, you will require a helper who will lead the horse on a long rope just where you want him; but if the ground is not very soft, before beginning to throw him, put on a pair of

knee pads or boots. If he is too wild take him on some straw and drop him a few times until he will allow you to put the boots on. These boots should be made out of something thick and soft and may be covered with leather with straps, which should be put on very tightly, to fasten above the knee, and straps below the knee which should be left loose so as not to interfere with his action. When you drop him, do not hold him on his knees but allow him to spring right up on his feet. If he is inclined to sulk and you hold him on his knees he will lie down and you can do nothing with him until the sulk is over; but he may be dropped on his knees and he will continue to fight on finding himself loose enough to spring to his feet. Every time you drop him on his knees say "whoa." This will teach him that this word means to stop. When he stops fighting, you may try him by taking a pole and touching him all over. If he endeavors to get away from it, drop him on his knees. If your horse is high-strung, spirited or nervous when you drop him on his knees, hold him there, but his knees must be well padded for he is likely to raise himself ten or twelve times before he stops. Then draw his head back to one side and hold him until he will lie down, but, if fighting too hard, let him up again, and repeat, but do not allow him to go too far. If possible, keep him in the same spot.

This will give you better success than letting him jump far. If he lies down, pull his head back to the saddle and throw him on his side. If he tries to rise, draw his head back again; this will throw him over on his side. Repeat this until he will not try to raise his head from the ground, then rub his head, neck and other parts of his body with the hand, touching the hind feet and legs, drawing them up and placing them back, always standing at his back, and if he tries to get up, draw his head back. He has learned to give up to you and at the least pull on the halter, will get discouraged and lie still. Then, take a blanket and touch him all over with that, drawing it through his legs, spreading it over him, laying it on his head and neck. When he will lie still and allow this to be done, then let him up and try him with the blanket, but only on the side where it has touched him. If he is afraid of it, lay him down again by dropping him on his knees and drawing his head on the same side as before; he will lie down in the same position. Repeat with the blanket again and when he shows no sign of fear, let him up and try him again. If he will not stand, repeat, only by dropping him on his knees. Repeat this until he will allow the blanket to touch any part of that side of him. Now drop him on his knees and draw his head to the other side. By pressing against his shoulder, he

will go down on the opposite side. Repeat as before by rubbing, handling his feet and legs and using the blanket, letting him up and putting him to test, and if quiet lay him down again. Now, sit on him and pat him all over. If you wish to get him accustomed to noise, you may use any instrument you wish, beginning as softly as you can and gradually increasing until the noise is as loud as you desire, such as shrieks, whistles, drums, tin pans, fire crackers or a gun. Then let him up, jump on his back and rub him. Now he may be taught to turn and pull in the cart as in the former methods, but you can go further with him in the first lesson than with the horse that will sulk; also his mouth must be attended to, that is, the wolf teeth and sharp edges taken off and gums well syringed out every day with alum lotion; using the same bit and harness as in the first method when he has become cheerful, but he must be driven likewise in any place that he will be in the habit of going. A blind bridle may be used after the fourth or fifth day. These blinds must be large so as not to interfere with the eye, well open in front so as to give him full view of everything in front of him and to see objects passing by on either side, but, with a careful driver, I would recommend an open bridle to be used for one month, when either bridle could be used with safety at any time that a change may be made.

After teaching him to turn and pull and he has become cheerful, you may put a check on, but only an elastic check should be used, as this class of horse fights checks very much and learn the habit of throwing themselves down or rearing up and falling over, so do not be in a hurry to check them. See that the mouth is not sore when the check is put on for the first time.

Being very hardy and tough range-bred horses may be put right to work after they have been taught to pull and turn. They will not shy at anything, such as street cars, electric cars or steam engines; in fact, anything which would cause other horses to be very much frightened they will take no notice of if taken on the streets the second or third day and put to work, but you must be careful not to get them sore, as they will become ugly and cause you more trouble. I usually break these in five days. The first day to halter. The second day teaching them to pull and turn and sometimes hitch them while in the cart to a post. The third day driving them on the street, hitching them to posts so as to teach them to stand while hitched, and rehearsing them in turning. The fourth day, hitching them to a four-wheeled wagon, generally a retail butcher's, milk or grocery wagon. The fifth day instructing the driver how to handle them, showing him that

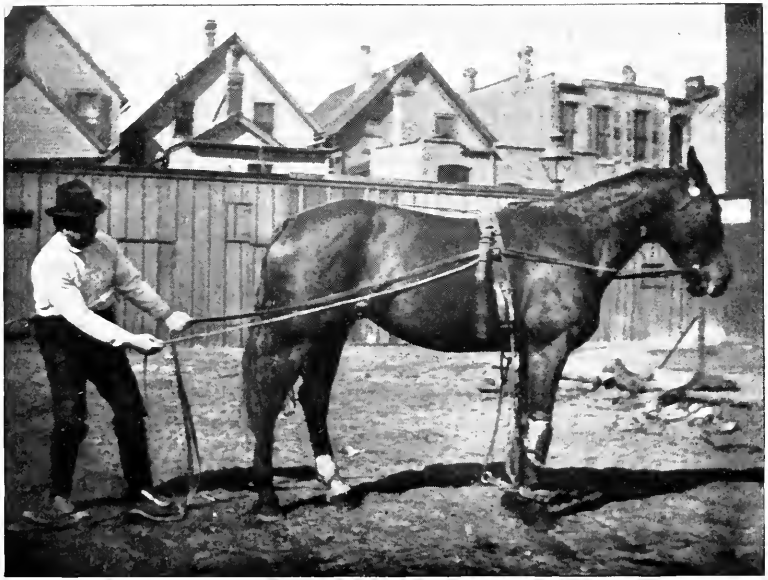
the horse is gentle and not to be afraid of giving him instructions in how to pick up the feet or put on the harness, or how to handle the reins while driving, as a great many drivers soon break the tender mouth, and it becoming sore, makes the colt ugly, so it is necessary to drive him with a light hand and a loose rein.

Now he may be taught to back with a cord on his nose, beginning this on the third day, finishing with the last lesson on the fifth day, each day after he has come from his drive. After this, he is well broken for street work, and if handled kindly will be as gentle as a native horse; in fact will have no habits such as shying, etc., that the native horse has.

A horse broken by either of these methods can be driven double without any trouble. You may hitch him up on the lead of the team or on the pole and he will pull, turn, back or stop when called to. A heavy draft horse is better worked by the head and tail, but, if you do wish to work him, you will not have to drop him very many times until he will stand and allow you to do anything you wish with him, and after teaching him to turn and pull the first time, he may be taken right out on the road and given half an hour or more of slow work, not asking him to leave a walk. In repeating his lesson the second day, he may be worked for two or three

hours, and after his wolf teeth and edges of his grinders have been attended to he may be allowed to rest.

If you wash his shoulders with lotions to harden them, you may put him right to work either single or double in a wagon, plow or any place you wish. A horse that has to do hard work, ought to be allowed to carry his head naturally, but if a check is put upon him he cannot do it and work as well.



THE FOOT ROPE.

TO TEACH A HORSE TO PARK.

This is a very tractable gait for a lady's saddle horse. Not very common as yet, but easily taught. A horse may be taught to park in two weeks by any lady who is a real horsewoman.

Tap one of the legs below the knee with the butt end of the whip, and when he raises his foot pet him for it, each time taking hold of the foot and holding it up. First make him lift one foot and then the other. If you wish him to learn this quickly, give him a piece of sugar. After he has learned to raise his foot at the tap, take hold of it in front of him so that he will be compelled to extend his arm. By petting and encouraging him, he will soon learn that you want him to extend his foot. Then take one leg from him and then the other. The next lesson will be in stepping forward. After tapping on his leg, hold it in your hand and pull on the halter strap so as to force him one step ahead. When he steps, put the foot down and pet him. Then pick up the other foot, make him step one step ahead, pet him again, and give him enough practice so he will do this easily. In the next lesson, give him two steps in succession, first one foot and then the other, and so increase

until he will take nine or ten steps with your aid. He will soon learn to do this himself by just holding your hand in the act of receiving the foot, but not taking it. This you must make him do slowly, and hold his foot up as long as you hold your hand down in the act of receiving it, so that you may direct the time. Then compel him to raise his foot from the shoulder. This will give him a high step. After having had sufficient practice at this, he will do it readily from the act of holding a whip in front of him while walking by his side. You may get on his back and tap him on the leg that you want him to raise, and when he raises it, it matters not how slowly, pet him for it. Then drop the whip on the other side, tapping him on the other leg and continue until you can get him to raise his leg as high from the saddle as when you are on the ground; then you may urge him to take a step while the leg is up, and then another, and another. When he has done this, the work is complete and practice will make him perfect.

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO SIDE-STEP

Using a double-rein bridle, stand on the left side of the horse, facing the same way as he. Reach under his head and take hold of the snaffle-rein ring on the right side, and grasp the curb rein with the left hand. Now pull apart, the right hand in front, and the left hand back, and as soon as he turns his head to the left, let go of him and pet him. Then go on the right side, turning the head to the right, in the same manner. Each time you make him turn his head make him take it further to each side until he will turn it right back to his shoulder on either side without moving his body. This should be practiced until a slight pull on either snaffle-rein will turn his head in opposite direction. Now, stand on one side, with the snaffle-rein over the neck on the opposite side. If standing on the left side, hold the snaffle-rein in the right hand and curb rein in the left hand. Speak to him in order that he will step up, and as he steps up pull lightly on the curb rein. This will teach him to carry his head on one side while walking. Allow him gradually to go to the right; this will teach him to place the left foot always over the right when stepping towards the right side.

When he has taken a few steps in this position, stop him and pet him, giving him all the encouragement you possibly can. Now, go on the right side, taking the left snaffle-rein over the neck on the right side and hold the right curb rein in the right hand. Urge him ahead and draw the head slightly to the right by a downward pull on the right curb rein. You may press up against his shoulder so that when he steps ahead he will step a little toward the left at the same time. Repeat this several times, caressing him each time he does as you wish. When he has gotten so he will carry his head on either side while walking in front, you may tap him on the hind part of either side. If standing on the right side and urging him to the left, reach behind you with your whip and tap him on the right quarter. When he steps over, pet him for it. Then go on the other side and when he steps that way, pet him again. Now you may stand in front, facing him, holding down on the left curb rein. Chirp to him in order to lead him to your left and reaching back with your whip, tap him on the left quarter as in the act of stepping, he will step sideways instead of in front. After each lesson always encourage him. Repeat this on the other side until he will go in a straight line, or form two imaginary lines while going in either direction.

You may now get in the saddle, allow him to

start ahead straight, and after taking one step, if you want him to step to the right, bring a light pull on the left curb rein so as to bring his head lightly toward the left, at the same time urging him ahead. Then, reach back with your whip on the left side and tap him on the left quarter, and when he steps to the right, ease on your rein, pet him and encourage him for this. Repeat this on the other side. You will find with a few lessons he will become quite well trained and go as easily and freely to either side when called upon.

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO TURN ON EITHER FRONT OR HIND FEET.

After he has been trained to carry his head on either side, as in the foregoing chapter, "Teaching a horse to side-step," he may be taught to turn on either front or hind feet. To teach a horse to stand on almost the same spot with his front feet, stand right at his head, holding the left snaffle curb rein, reach back with your whip and tap him on left quarter. When he takes one step to the left with his hind legs, stop and pet him. Now go to the right side, take hold of right curb rein and touch him with the whip on the right quarter until he will take one step. After petting him for this, go back to the left rein and repeat this lesson until the horse will step either side and make a complete circle with his hind legs. Then you may get in the saddle and repeat this until he will remain in about the same spot with his front feet and draw an imaginary circle with his hind feet, either side.

Now, press against his right quarter and urge him a little ahead, laying the reins over his neck as in the act of turning under saddle gaits, encouraging him each time he steps over with his

front feet; repeat this step by step first on one side and then the other until you can make a complete circle with his front feet and hold him on the spot by pressing with your crop or whip on his quarter. If you wish to make a very short turn, or a quick one, draw the reins over the neck on the right side, give a tap with the whip or crop on the left side. This will give him a short turn to the left. Repeat this on the other side and it will turn him to the right.

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO LIE DOWN.

Strap up the left front foot, take a piece of soft rope about seven feet long, take the center of it and wrap three times around the bony part of the tail very near the end. Separate the hair in three parts, allowing each end of the rope to go with a bunch of hair and braid the hair up in a three-strand plait. Make a half-hitch on the end of the tail with each end of the rope; this will keep the tail from unbraiding. Then braid the tail up, forming a loop, and tie on the bony part of the tail with the ends of the rope. After tying, do not leave the ends long enough to interfere when you are working with him. Now, tie a ring in the loop of the tail with a piece of rope, attach a long soft cord to the halter and take it on the right side, put it through the ring, fasten to the tail and back to the ring in the halter. Take hold of the rope with both hands, standing between the head and tail on the right side, making the horse turn with you, and after he has turned several times you may pull on the rope so as to bring his head and tail together. Now overcome his balance with a little jerk and he will go over on the left side. This may be repeated until he will go

down from the mere pulling of his head back when his leg is tied up. You may repeat this with either leg being tied up but, when the right leg is tied up, the rope must be brought on the left side. You must be careful and turn him enough so that he will not struggle too much when you go to throw him over. If a very stubborn case, he may be turned very rapidly before tying his leg up, and then turned a little more just before throwing him. With this lesson in four days time a horse can be taught to lie down by the mere tapping on his leg, if he is bright and intelligent.

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO LIE DOWN WITH THE HOBBLES.

Use a harness saddle, the kind I have described in " Training colts to harness with hobbles." After putting the saddle on with the hobbles on the front pasterns, hold the rope in one hand, standing at his side, and tap him on his shin so that he will raise his feet. By pulling on the rope it will bring his two feet under him. His knees must be well padded, for the first time he comes down on them if not protected, they will surely be broken. When he is on his knees tie your rope to itself in the saddle and if wishing to make him lie down on the right side, stand at the left side at his shoulder and draw his head back, at the same time pressing over on the shoulder. This will compel him to go down on the right side, and if you wish him to go down on the left side, you will stand on the right side by his shoulder and pull his head to that side, pressing on his shoulder. Repeat this until a slight pull on the rope of the hobbles will make him go down. This will teach a horse to lie down by a tap of the whip very quickly, but they will plunge or lunge more, and are more likely to hurt themselves than in the former method of teaching them.

LAYING A HORSE DOWN.

HOW TO MAKE A HORSE LIE WITH ONE STRAP FAST.

Girth a circingle around the horse, with a strap coming up from the front feet under the circingle with the other leg tied up. Stand on the side of the horse close to the shoulder on the same side as the strap on the foot, and press against the shoulder so as to compel him to raise the foot in order to catch his balance, and when he does this, take the foot from under him with the strap, which will bring him to his knees. By drawing the head around to the side and pressing on his shoulder you will compel him to lie down.

HOW TO MAKE A HORSE LIE DOWN WITHOUT ANY RIGGING.

Tie up the left front foot, take him by the head and tail on the right side and turn him until he can hardly stand from dizziness. Then draw his head back and press against his shoulder, he will lie down. When he is falling press against his hip so as to help him over. Repeat this a number of times and he will soon learn when you press on his shoulder to go down on the knee of the leg which is tied up, then draw the foot of the other leg back, so as he will be on both knees, when you will draw the head back and press him down as in the former method.

HOW TO HOLD A HORSE DOWN AFTER YOU HAVE LAID HIM DOWN.

To teach him this when you have a rope between his head and tail, you simply draw his head right back to his shoulder and then he cannot get up. When he has ceased to struggle, let his head loose so as to be in its natural position when lying down, standing ready with the rope in your hand, and at the least sign of a struggle draw his head back quickly, and this will throw him back again. He may cause you to repeat this very rapidly the first time he has been laid down, but if you do not allow him to get up until you have thoroughly conquered him, you will save a great deal of time in not only teaching him to lie down, but in teaching him to stay down. You may stand at his shoulders behind and draw his head back with the halter strap, and thus teach him to remain lying down, if you are quick enough.

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO STAND ON HIS HIND LEGS.

After you have been training a horse, he may be taught to stand up by the tap of the whip. A few taps of the whip high on the front legs at the same time saying "Up" will confuse him, and not knowing what you want he will become impatient and give a little jump. Give him a piece of sugar and calm and quiet him. Repeat this, each time paying him for what he does. In the next lesson, swing your whip more in the air at the same time saying, "Up," and then as in the act of hitting him on the front part, causing him to jump again. When he has jumped, or raised with his front legs, pet him and reward him for it, each time getting him higher and higher. It will require but a few lessons when he will stand up straight for you. Now, to hold him there, simply keep irritating him with the whip. Do not try to keep him too long, but every time after letting him down give him a piece of sugar so that he will know he will be paid whenever he obeys you. He will soon try to please you, it matters not how difficult the circumstances may be. A real stubborn case will necessitate putting a piece of cord

around his neck and through his mouth, making a war bridle and jerking down on it. This will cause him to rear for which you will pet him. Do not give him too much in the first lesson, because he may become sulky and your work would be fruitless, but if he raises once or twice without getting very angry, you have done well and leave him alone for that day.

In his next lesson, you may start him with your cord and if he raises readily, you may take it from his mouth, put a bridle on him and attach the cord to the rings of the bridle, using this instead of the cord on the mouth. After a few lessons they may be increased, and when he will stand up straight from the cord, you may begin to use both cord and whip together; then take the cord out and practice him with the whip alone.

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO STAND ON A BOX.

Secure a strong box, about twelve inches high, lead the horse up to it, raise one foot on the box and then take hold of the other, urging him ahead with the bridle until he has both feet on the box. Pet him and give him a piece of apple or sugar. Allow him to remain standing on the box for some little time, and then repeat. When he will get on the box readily for you with his front feet, allow him to step either side as you wish, and when he has confidence in himself so that he will move the hind feet without the front ones, coax him ahead on the box until he is about ready to step up with the hind legs. Then pick up a hind leg and place it on for him, coaxing him so that he will pick the other one up. Hold him on the box, pet him and give him something to eat. Repeat this until he will readily get on the box with all four feet. Then, make the box shorter and practice him, and still shorter until he will get on a very small box with his four feet. Then increase the heighth until he will get up on a high box. In this manner you can get him to stand on a box with his four feet almost together.

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO SAY "YES."

This trick is very amusing and an answer can be obtained from a horse by simply pointing at his breast with a cane or whip, or even the finger. On speaking to the horse he will bow his head as though answering "yes." For instance, ask him some question as though talking to a human being, and from all appearances bystanders will think he understands just what you say. Take a pin and prick him on the breast. At the slightest move of the head, pet him, speak kindly to him and give him a piece of sugar, and repeat. If you use any set sentence while you are teaching him, he will bow his head when he hears those particular sounds. Repeat this until he will raise his head very high and drop it, but as soon as he will bow his head from a tap on his breast, you may cease using the pin, but just simply tap him instead.

HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO SAY "NO."

This trick, like the trick of saying "yes," will cause a great deal of amusement to a company gathered together, as you may draw from the horse the answer "no" by simply pointing to his shoulder. I once taught a Shetland pony and a crowd gathered around him while in the livery stable. The stable man standing there, I asked the pony if he had had any oats that day. The pony gave an extra heavy shake of the head. The stableman spoke sharply to him and unconsciously raised his hand, which was pointed to his shoulder, saying: "you lie." This made the pony shake his head "no" again. Since then the stableman thinks the pony understands a great deal of what is said to him.

To teach this trick take a pin and prick the horse on the leg, high up and well back, close to the wethers, and on the least sign of a shake of the head, pet him and give him a piece of sugar and repeat. This trick can be taught in fifteen minutes to any horse, so that the shake will be recognized by any person. A horse that is sensitive to the touch will shake his head as soon as he is pricked, so that you may speak to any horse and by concealing the pin you may deceive a company or group that has gathered.

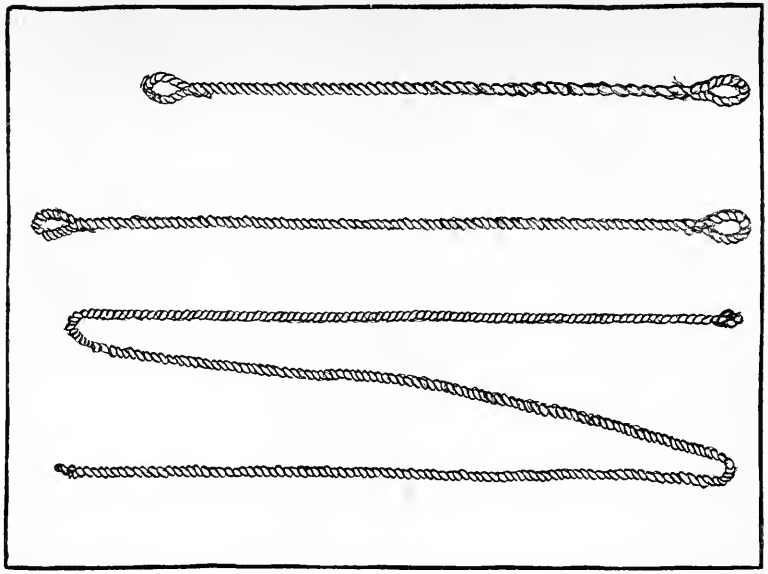
HOW TO TEACH A HORSE TO FOLLOW WITHOUT HALTER OR BRIDLE.

Put the horse in a large stall or ring about twenty feet in diameter and take a lash whip, Crack the whip so as to make him run around you while you remain in the center of the ring. After he has run sometime and you see he is slacking in his speed stop him by holding the whip out in front, at the same time saying "Whoa." Then start him to run around the other way by cracking the whip until you see him slacken in his speed, then raise the whip again in front of him, saying "Whoa." If he stops and looks at you, walk up to him, pet him and remain petting him until he becomes calmer, for you may have given him a little fright in cracking the whip. When he has become calm, start him running around in the opposite direction, but not so long this time before stopping him, and after petting him, start him around the other way. If you do not wish to use sugar, carrots, apples or anything that a horse will eat may be given him, but, under no consideration must a horse be hit with a whip while you are teaching him. When he will start around for you and stop readily when spoken to, you will

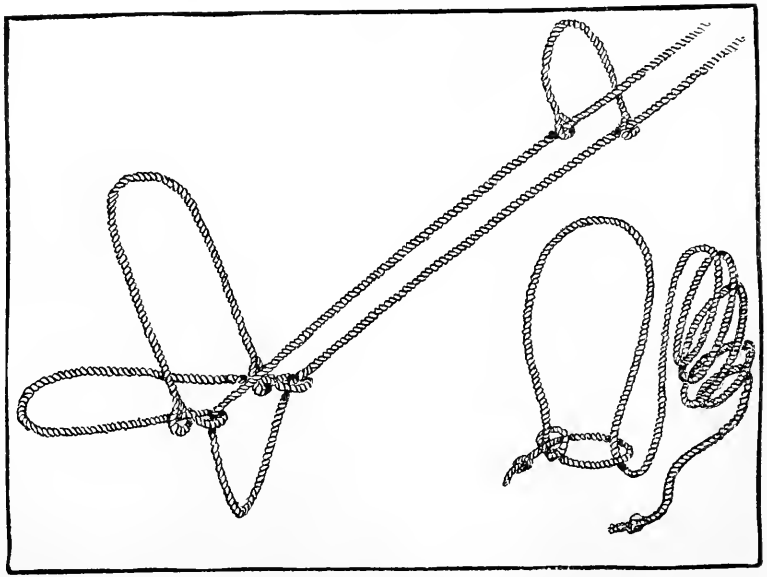
then place the whip over his back, allowing the lash to drop over his rump, step back a step saying, "come here," and pulling lightly on your whip. When he steps up to you, pet him. Repeating this he will soon learn to follow you any place, and at the same time, you have taught him to go away from you as well as to come to you. In time he will distinguish the difference between the words "go away" and "come here." A horse that is taught by this method and rewarded every time he is called, may be caught in the largest field or pasture that he may be turned loose in.

HOW TO HALTER-BREAK COLTS.

The driving of colts from the field or range into the corral or paddock, do with as little noise as possible. Being customary on ranches to shout and yell on the rodiers or drives, it may take a little trouble to break the men from this, but in order to have good results in catching a colt it must be done. Allow no ropes to be swung or whips to be cracked while the separating of colts or horses is being done, but in the parting from one paddock to another, do it quietly and slowly, walking in between the horses, and separating the ones desired. Always have a sufficient number of gentle horses, so you may hold them easily in any part of the corral. Now have a small paddock, and in one corner have a pen built 8 feet high, about 14 feet square, or 10 x 14 at the smallest; not larger than 14 x 20, but if so long, it is better not to have it wider than 10 or 11 feet. Roof it over, but it can be made to do without a roof. I have found better results from one that is roofed over. Separate two or three gentle horses with the colt or colts you are desirous of haltering. Ten colts may be haltered in one half day. This is about as many as one good man may attend to, even when having the proper places to hitch. Now, drive the gentle horse and



DETAILS OF THE HALTER BREAKING RIGGING.



THE HALTER BREAKING RIG AND ROPE BRIDLE.

one colt in the pen, which we will call the haltering pen. Go immediately inside, and separate all of the gentle horses but one, which you will leave in the haltering pen with the colt. Close the door, which will shut out the view of anything that would tend to draw the colt's attention. Now, the colt will invariably go on the side of the horse opposite from you, between the horse and the wall. Being afraid of you, he will seek protection, and thus use the gentle horse as a shield. Now, you must guard against causing him any fear, and thus work only on the outside of the gentle horse. You must have a docile horse that is not afraid of you, but one that you can climb all over if necessary, and that will come at your beck and call. One used for this several times, and being petted and fed when he does just what you want, will soon learn to help you. When the colt is standing quietly with the horse, you will go up to the horse, soothe and pet him. Gradually let your hand reach the colt, all the time stroking the neck of the horse. After having touched the colt's neck, and he will allow you to stroke and pet him, using the left hand for this, you will use the right hand to reach the colt over the neck of the horse. When he allows you to stroke his neck or nose, you will then take your halter, which you will have prepared with a snap and ring, instead of a strap and buckle.

Take the halter in the left hand, reaching under the horse's neck, and under the colt's neck.

When standing on the left side of the horse at his head, then reach over their necks with the right hand, taking the strap of the halter with snap to slip over the colt's nose, and snap into the ring quickly. This must be done instantly, and at the first trial; but if you should make a failure at the first attempt, when the colt leaves the horse, backing out from the side of him or otherwise, wait one or two minutes; then bring the colt back into position by the side of the horse by quietly walking behind him, not using anything that will excite him or cause him pain. Even if the colt should leave five or six times, bring him back quietly and gently. He will soon not be afraid of your touch, and will allow you to slip the halter on without becoming excited. Now, having the halter on, go to his tail, keeping on the side of the horse, so if the colt kicks, he will not reach you. Keep the horse close up to the wall which he is facing, that the colt may not have any encouragement to leave his place. Then touch his tail gently and gradually, stroke and lift his tail up, separating it in three parts for braiding, and take a piece of soft rope about seven feet long, taking the centre, wrap three times around the bone of the tail near the end, and braid it into the tail; tying both ends on the tail with the rope forming a loop.

Now take a soft rope, which we will call rigging No. 1. Carry the end over the horse's and colt's neck, and fasten in the ring of the halter;

HALTERING A WILD BRONCHO.

put the other end into a rope over the back, which we will call No. 2; then the other end of No. 2 into a rope around the rump, which we will call No. 3. Take through the slack of No. 1, dropping the end that is not fast to the halter in front of the colt, still holding up Nos. 2 and 3 from the back of the colt. Reach in front of the colt with No. 1, then pick up the end of No. 1 and urge the colt over it. This brings No. 1 under the belly of the colt. Now lay the end of No. 1 over the back of the horse, walk back and put No. 3 through the loop in the colt's tail, putting No. 2 through the eye of No. 3, and then No. 1 through the eye of No. 2, and bring No. 1 to the ring of the halter. Unfasten the end of No. 1 and bring the two ends of No. 1 from opposite sides, putting the two ends through the ring of the halter; then tie a soft rope over the colt's withers to No. 1. Then take the colt out of the box-stall or corral, in front of a high fence, where he can be tied. No horses or other colts should be left near him now. Do not tie him to a hitching post or tree, nor in a small stall, for if he throws himself he will get scared, but to a high, smooth, strong fence, with a ring or something to tie a rope to—about five feet from the ground is the best. He may buck, jump, or throw himself, but if he is in a good place, with soft ground and a high fence in front of him, he can not injure himself, nor yet get tangled in his own rigging.

This method is better than any other, saving all cruelty and pain, being done quickly, safely and with less irritation than by any other method. Leave him tied until he is quiet and stands with a loose halter rein, then unhitch him from the place where he is tied, and give him a lesson in following you. This he will learn quickly, if you do not fight him, *i. e.*, make him angry. By standing in front of him and pulling on the rigging gently he will take a step forward, when you will approach him slowly, and pet him. Repeat this until he will follow you readily around the paddock. Now tie him up, feed and water him, leaving the rigging on until the next day, when you will give him another lesson in following. You will find that he answers very quickly. Now the rigging may be taken off, and a rope attached to the halter will be sufficient, and if not ready to bring him under complete subjection, you may leave him until your own convenience. When having to water him out of a bucket, approach him with the water slowly and quietly, having your bucket well filled, so he may drink readily from the water without putting his nose too far into the bucket, as this is something new and strange, and he will probably be afraid, but if he does not drink you may tie him up again and leave him a few hours, before offering him any more, as very many horses on the range and ranches running wild do not drink before 11 o'clock in the day, and some not more than

once a day. Do not do anything that will cause him fear and teach him to kick or strike. By halter breaking him in this way, it will prove beneficial in his next lesson. For draft horses or horses that are not likely to buck or kick much the same methods as above may be used except that instead of using rigging No. 1, the training may begin by using rigging No. 2. This rigging goes from the ring of the halter around the body to the ring in the halter on the other side, being one rope with two soft pieces of rope over the back to each side and fastened to the rope, one just in front of the croup and the other just on the withers. This rigging should not be too loose on the horse, for when he stands up and quits pulling if it is so, it will hang down, and there is danger of his stepping over it. Having a loop spliced in each end, and putting it through the ring in the halter from the opposite sides, it will form a cross, and the two ends being tied with the hitching rope will prevent the rigging from becoming larger or looser on the colt. This also must be done with the rigging No. 1. Although this rigging is very simple, and is easily put on, being done very quickly, yet I do not recommend it for high strung horses or mustangs or animals that will buck, for in bucking it is liable to slip up under his tail, and make it sore, or even slip up over his back and pull down on his neck, but in draft horses, colts or horses partially broken, this rigging will do. In teaching them

to follow you will have to pull harder, but otherwise doing the same way as with rigging No. 1. If desirous of putting him into a stall, the rigging may be taken off, and tied up with a rope in the halter, leaving him with a rope behind him from each side of the stall, so when he backs up against it, he will step up in his place. When giving him his second lesson a piece of sash cord may be used with a large loop; this dropped over his hind parts can be used the same as rigging No. 2. This I use in teaching yearlings to follow, having a halter with a strap on and dropping the cord over the rump, holding them straight by the head, and pulling on the cord; the same time saying the words, "Come here." This may be taught in the two above methods.

I do not recommend any war bridles to be used, but I will give them here, in order that the reader may know them when he hears of them. The reason that I do not approve of teaching colts to follow by the use of war bridles and whip is they break a colt's mouth, which takes several months at times to heal, again interfering with the bitting and after training of the colt. If a colt has his mouth broken, *i. e.*, the corners of the mouth, it may become so tender that he cannot bear the touch of the bit, and healing quickly may become tough and calloused, and teach him to pull or lug. Take a soft rope about the size of a sash cord or a little larger, making a loop in one end large enough to get over the horse's lower jaw, the

THE PULL-BACK RIGGING.

other end being put through this loop making a head stall. Put over the horse's head right behind the ears and the loop over his lower jaw having the end to work from on the left side.

Some of our leading horse tamers and trainers use this by standing on one side, giving a strong jerk, raising the horse from his feet by the pain which is caused from the rope, pulling the rope, at the same time using the words, " Come here," then coming on the other side and continuing until he will follow. Very often I have seen this result in teaching colts to rear or strike, and sometimes they become very vicious. But this must be done by standing on one side and pulling lightly until the colt turns his head to one side, when you will encourage him, and repeat it on the other side. Then coming back to the first side, pull again gently until he will take one step. It matters not how small a step it is, just so he moves a foot, when you will stop again and encourage him. Do the same on the other side; continue this until he will follow you. If he should try to pull away from you, hold him steady, but as soon as he stops pulling ease on the rope. This in no case will be necessary to use on any colt that has been broken by my former two methods.

I will relate an instance here of a stock raiser in Missouri who hired me to go on his farm to break some colts. He told me that some were halter broke, but some of them were not. I after-

wards learned the reason why they were not all halter broke. They could not catch them to put a halter on, and his men not being experts, could not throw a rope, so the colts ran longer without being caught. On arriving at the farm, I immediately began work haltering several of the colts. I found the corners of their mouths were very badly broken, and the colts very poorly halter broke. One well bred colt had a hole in one side of his mouth, it being so sore that I refused to do anything more than to halter break and tame him, leaving instructions that a bridle should not be put on until his mouth was thoroughly healed. Inquiring from him how this was done, he told me that a horse doctor traveling through that country showed him how to halter-break his colts, this being the result from his war bridle. Another method of war bridle breaking is to tie a rope around the colt's neck, then bring it down through his mouth, put the end through the rope around his neck, and drawing tightly, using a long whip to cut the colt from behind, and when the colt runs from the whip, he is taken with a sharp jerk on the mouth by the war bridle, this being repeated until the colt will step up to the crack of the whip, with a broken mouth and in many cases a broken heart.

In books sold throughout the country, I find a great many men are practising anothor method with less common sense, and just as cruel as the

war bridle. First, by taking a rope with a loop in one end around the body of the horse, the other end being first in the loop drawn rather tightly over the flanks, bringing the rope between the legs and through the rigging of the halter, and tied to a hitching post or some other place. Now, the colt being tied thus, will kick and plunge, pulling back and falling down, carrying the whole weight of his front parts on the rope, they will sway from side to side falling with it, with the blindness of not caring how they strike, very often bruising their eyes from striking them on the ground. Very often they will rear and and strike, trying to get the rope from between their legs. After being exhausted from pulling back, they will stand close; being lacerated between the legs they quickly learn to stand with a slack rope, so it will not touch tender places, but this takes two or three weeks to heal. Very often you have to spend a great deal of time in healing between the legs, to say nothing of the injuries caused to the head from throwing themselves on the ground, or battering themselves against something that is close, such as the partitions in the stables where they are taken into as soon as the rope is put on. This causes a great many colts to lose an eye, and often so strains the back as to make them weak for life.

Some trainers use a whip. Getting a colt into a ring thirty or forty feet in diameter, they immediately apply the whip to their heels, running the

colt a number of times around, when they will stop him and make him go the other way; then they will try to draw his attention by snapping the whip, and approaching him, if he runs away, they will whip him on the heels and try it over again. Every time the horse runs by them they will use the whip on him. I have seen a man spend a whole half day on a high bred horse, whipping him in this way, until no one dare go very close to him, for he had learned to fight with his front feet as well as his hind; but this is not generally the result from such training, as a horse learning that he gets cut on the hind part will face the trainer, but very often not until his spirit is broken, when the trainer will approach him, holding a halter open in both hands, slipping it over the colt's nose and snapping it. Then they put him in hind hobbles and tie him to a post or other place. If he pulls back the hobbles throw him, as the rope comes from the hind legs up to the ring in the halter, so he soon learns to stand without pulling back. The next day he is put in the ring again and has another lesson with the whip, a little in advance of the one of the day before, teaching him to follow all around. Although this teaches the horse to follow, it does not fully halter break him, for very often he learns to break away when one is leading him with a rope. I do not know why this is practiced, as I have never seen any good practical results from such training on wild colts.

If you wish to teach a colt to follow without a rope you may get him in a large box-stall or ring or small corral with the fence high enough so as stop all attempts at jumping over, and discourage him in any effort. Standing in the center of the ring you may start him up slowly with a crack of the whip, but not hitting him, and allow him to run until he slackens his speed of his own accord, when you will stop him and make him turn the other way by still cracking the whip, but not hitting him, as anything that will hurt him will teach him to be afraid and will have its effects in after training. Now, if he does not stop make him turn the other way again until he will stop. This may be repeated from one side and then the other, but very few will ever resist this over ten minutes. When they stand still you may snap the whip and they will face you. You will approach them now and pet them, if having taught them how to eat sugar you may give them a piece, if not, give them something which they like, such as apples, bread, or even oats or hay if they will not eat anything else. Now, lay the whip over the back with the loop hanging down close above the hocks, using the words "Come here," and having been taught to lead by either of the first two methods he will readily step up when you will pet him for it. Thus encouraging him, he will soon learn to follow you all over without either rope or halter, and not being afraid of you there will be no fear of his running away as in

the former method where there is so much fear put into the colt. Now, this method should never be used unless a colt has become gentle or been trained by the first method of " Horse Taming to Harness." By this method I have had great success in teaching horses to allow me to catch them after they have been turned out in pastures or paddocks, but always bringing them something whenever going close to them, petting and speaking kindly to them.

FIRST METHOD OF TAMING COLTS FOR USE OF HARNESS.

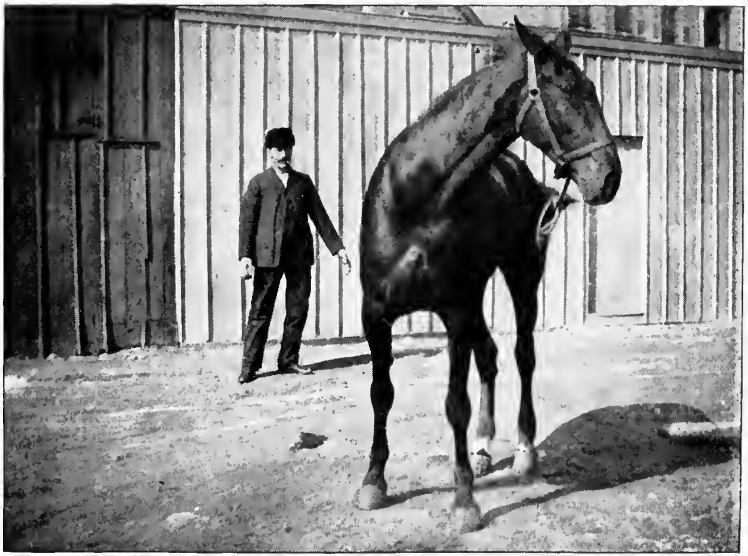
After having your colt well halter broke, you will braid his tail up with a piece of soft rope by wrapping the rope about the bony part of the tail, and tying both ends of the rope at the end of the braid with a half hitch; then doubling the tail, forming a loop, tie the end of the braid to the bony part of the tail, allowing the wraps to come below the half hitches so that the tail will not slip down if a strain should come on it. In order to do this, you will have to be very quiet, easy, slow and your movements steady. Beginning on his neck you will smooth the hair the way that it lays, gradually getting nearer the tail; if he shows any sign of being timid and steps as though he would like to get away from you, you will stop and begin again at his neck, gradually working back, but if he should want to step away allow

TYING HEAD AND TAIL.

him to walk around you as much as he desires, keeping your hand on the same spot while he is doing so. When he stops gradually begin to smoothe him again until at last he will allow you to stroke the tail and gently touch it; when you take hold of it—have a good hold for he is liable to turn a little quickly, but you will stay, turning with him until he stops; then braid his tail, forming the loop, place the halter strap in and make a slip hitch on the loop of the tail, not on the strap itself, so that it may be let go or pulled out very quickly; but if he is too ugly then you may bring another horse alongside of him in one corner and braid his tail up in a similar manner as is mentioned in " Halter Breaking Colts," but generally colts that you have halter broke one day you will want to tame the next, as this method gives better practical results than leaving them stand. You may judge how far back to tie the head by studying the disposition of the different horses. A cold blooded horse will not turn quickly and often will beome discouraged if he is forced to turn very short, so you will leave him with a longer strap and his head not so far back, beginning to work slowly and as he submits shortening the strap and then begin to crowd your work closer, but a mustang's head may be tied a little shorter back, and will have to be allowed to turn some little time before you can do very much work, for if he should endeavor to get away he will buck and throw himself and

may cause a fracture in the neck. But by tying him back gradually in turning he will soon give up, when you may crowd all your work on him as much as possible. A draft horse's head may be tied back and you may go to work on him at once, he will soon give up; standard bred horses you must be very careful of, as they are usually quick and high spirited and if forced too soon will make a very hard fight. These must be worked slowly in the beginning and not tied back too short; for if tied too short they will turn too quickly and fall, but allowed to come under the influence of the turn gradually, their heads may be taken back a little shorter, but not until they submit should anything be crowded upon them. Thoroughbreds should only be worked in an inclosure with not so much room, and still easier than the standard bred, but it will not take so long, as when they give up they will make no further efforts—being game horses they will stand under anything that may be brought on them.

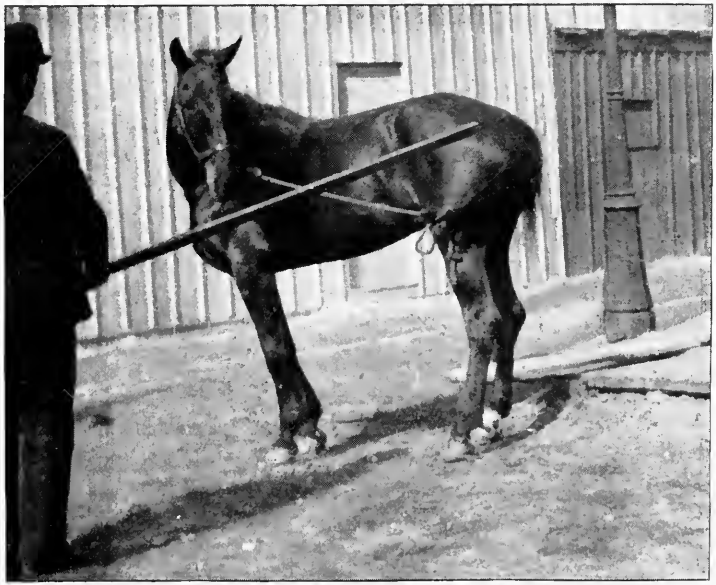
Having determined how far back your horse's head should be tied, let him loose in a large corral, or even in an open field where there is nothing that he might get mixed up with, such as trees or anything that he may fall against; take a very light pole and at the proper time gradually approach him. If he seems to be too much afraid, gradually walk around him, coming closer and closer until you can touch him, then pole him all over lightly



TURNING. HEAD AND TAIL TIED.

until he submits and will allow the pole to touch him any place without moving or showing signs of fear. Then take a sheet or blanket and begin to shake it some distance away from him and if afraid of it he will immediately begin to turn. Gradually walk around him, shaking it all the time, until he will allow you to come close to him. When he stops then let him smell it, touch him gently with it until he will allow you to throw it up in the air and let the blanket fall upon him, or under him. Then take a harness and do the same with the harness, until he will allow you to stand and throw it on him from the side upon which his head is tied. When he has given up to this, you may place your left hand on his left hip. If the head is tied on the left side, press against his hip so as to raise the weight off that leg. Reach down with the right hand, take hold of his hoof, raise the leg up straight so as not to hurt him. If he is afraid of this, take hold of the strap and turn him quickly nineteen or twenty times and raise the leg up again. When he submits to this get under him as in the act of a blacksmith shoeing a horse, hammer on the foot and rub it, then, go on the other side, having a piece of light rope tied around the neck for a hand hold close to his shoulders, which must be loose; take hold with the left hand when standing on the right side facing front; let the right hand slip down, leaning against the horse's shoulder so as to raise the weight from that foot. You will

then raise the horse's foot, and if he will not stand and allow this to be done, turn him as you did in raising the hind leg, then let the strap loose and tie it on the other side. He will now stand and allow you to go to his tail without any trouble, so shift sides as quickly as possible and using the pole the same as on the other side, blanket and harness, and picking the feet up *vice versa*. After having raised the left front leg you may mount as in the act of volting, but do not jump on the first attempt, only raising yourself about twelve inches from the ground, then speak to him and pet him; continue this until he will allow you to jump on, then teach him to turn while on his back, but do not remain on too long the first time. Jump off and pet him, when he will turn and stop at the word and show no signs of fear. You will then let his head loose and place some one on his back and lead him around a little; then put your saddle harness on, and if a doubtful case, put the front strap hobbles with the knee pads, as he may be dropped on his knees a few times, at the same time using the word "whoa." This will teach him to stop when he hears that word. Have your cart in readiness to put on him, using a collar and hames, no check or blinds on the bridle, and bring him in front of the cart, standing on the left side. With the rope of the hobbles over the left arm, you will raise the shafts of the cart and draw them over his back. If he does not stand, drop him on



USING THE POLE.

his knees, using the word " whoa." This will not have to be done more than once or twice in any case. Then reach over the back with the left hand and place the right shaft log on the right shaft, and then the left, all this time facing the cart; pull the cart up in place and fasten the shaft girth very loosly, then tie a strap from the axel in the loop of the tail, for having control of a horse by any member of his body it is easy to keep control of him by keeping control of that member. Now, he is practically hitched up, as he can not get out of the cart in one jump. You may now hook up the traces, all the while keeping hold of the rope in the halter, but very few colts will ever move until called upon after being brought under submission. Tie both wheels to the shafts so as they will not turn, leaving the shaft girth very loose so the shaft will move six inches to either side, having a strap attached to the bit under the jaw to prevent it from coming out on either side, and standing on the left side, holding the left rein in the hand, taking hold of the shaft with the right hand and pulling one step to the left, then stop the colt and pet him; but this should not be done until rope and hobbles have been removed from the colt's feet, unless he is a very doubtful case, repeating on the right side what has been done on the left. After he has taken the one step on the right, go on the left and get him to take two steps. Repeat this from side to side, increasing in

the number of steps every time until he will make a complete circle on either side, when you will gradually step back from his head and speak to him and start him turning until you can stand behind the cart and turn him either side from a tug at the line before you allow him to go ahead. This not only teaches him to turn, but teaches him to get in the collar and lug or pull, and prevents him learning such habits as jibing and others. You may put the lines up in the turrets, and give him a little exercise, allowing to take his own time, and do not crowd him to any extent whatever; do not ask him to go out of a walk, or remain in harness over ten minutes after he will answer to the touch of either line. This may be repeated the next day; that is, the part of the method which is used in the cart before driving him out on the streets. When taking him out on the streets put a kicking strap on for safety. Take him every place where he will see ordinary objects that very often frighten horses, such as electric and cable cars, steam engines, awnings, etc. You will find that they will not be afraid in taking them there when they are first broken, but were you to keep them away until they have become accustomed to the cart, harness and new surroundings and then bring them to those objects, they would be very apt to shy. If they are a little afraid of any object do not urge them up any closer than they will go. You may lead them by any object and they will not be much

HITCHING THE FIRST TIME.

frightened if they have confidence in you, which they will have if you have not taught them to fear you.

The second day they should not be driven around more than half an hour and allowed to go slowly, just a little trot, faster than a walk. When unhitching them have alum lotion and syringe the mouth out and wash all places where the harness touched so as to prevent the colt from becoming sore; rub him off well with a piece of sack or cloth. This will make him gentle, beginning at his nose rubbing up over the head and ears, and touch every part of him lightly. This lesson may be repeated until he becomes cheerful, when he may be put in a bit and harness. A smooth, plain bit, broken in the center, with elastic checks, may be put upon him, loosely the first time, and only left on while he fights; but as soon as he gives up they should be taken off, and put on him for a greater length of time every day, shortening the check as he raises his head. These checks should be for a roadster one overdrawn, and two side checks; for a saddle horse, two high side checks and two low side checks, but a gutta percha dumb jockey is still better for either saddle or carriage horse, but not for the roadster. Now, every colt's mouth must be prepared for the bit, as the sharp edges on the teeth probe the tongue and cut the cheeks, and if in a city every colt should be shod light before he has been driven the second time, for the hoof

may break and make his feet tender. Do not place the checks on while driving until he has become accustomed to carrying his head up in the bitting harness, when the check may be used in driving. When driving, if a colt should show fear at any object, turn his head away from it while passing until almost past the object he is afraid of, then let his head come straight. An object passed three or four times in this way will teach the colt not to shy at it.

TO TEACH A COLT HOW TO STAND HITCHED.

A bridle and halter combined should be used for this, that is a leather halter with simply a light brow-band put on, making a head stall of it, with strap and buckle to fasten bits in the horse's mouth, a ring under the jaw in which to fasten rope; seeing that no check is used for the first five or six days, this may be put on the colt and left on him in the stable, simply unstrapping the bit. After having driven him some distance the second day, take him to a fence where he can not turn around, so as to prevent the pulling of the head to one side, fastening a rope in the head stall and tying him to the fence or railing. This may be repeated every time he is taken out driving. When hitching him to a post or the corner of a fence for the first time, he must be tied very close so as to not give him too much

TEACHING A HORSE TO TURN.

room to step to one side; the head being pulled back he may fall, and will cost you a new shaft, for if he falls upon the shaft he will surely break it. After he has learned to stand tied or hitched to a fence or post with a short rope, the rope may be lengthened out to the length which is ordinarily used, then, a heavy weight may be used, putting the end of the hitching strap through the ring of the bit and fastening it to the ring in the head-stall. This I do not recommend to use until the colt is thoroughly well broken and will stand hitched any place without the least sign of fear or endeavoring to get away.

HOW TO TEACH A COLT TO BACK UP.

Stand in front of him with a piece of heavy cord, pressing it on his nose, at the same time using the word "Back," and if he bows his head down, pet him. Then repeat, press until he takes one step, when you will pet him again; repeat this several times, making him back first with one foot and then the other, always repeating the word "Back." Continue this lesson until he will step back nine or ten steps, without stopping. This may be repeated the next day until he will back at the command of the voice. Then attach the string (just above the rings of the bit) to the bridle, having the reins come from the rings in the bit on both sides of the horse through the shaft lugs with the shaft girth

fastened down so as to hold the shaft lugs down in their place, standing behind the horse pulling on both reins lightly, but not steady. If one pull does not bring him, give a number of them, at the same time saying "Back." As soon as he takes one step, pet him for it. He will learn that you want him to back when you pull on the reins, and, therefore, will back very readily.

Repeat this until you can back him straight or on either side as you wish, when you will lengthen the string on his nose so as to make more of a pull come on the bit and repeat until he will back readily from a tug on the bit. Now put him in the cart, stand behind the cart and give a pull on the reins very lightly. If he does not back when spoken to and the bit being pulled on, take your cord and press on his nose the same as in the first lesson, then speak to him and pet him. This will teach him not to be afraid. Sometimes they are a little afraid to go against the weight while they are in a breeching hitched to any rig, but after having been once or twice backed they will back readily, but if they do not back very clever put the cord back on the bridle and repeat the second lesson while in the cart until they become very clever in backing. Continue this lesson until they will back for you readily by speaking to them.

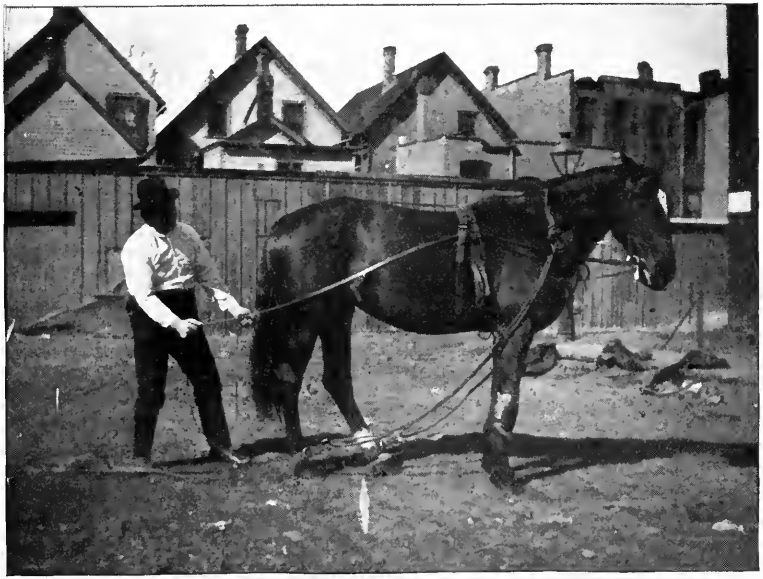
THE HIND HOBBLES ON.

HOW TO BREAK COLTS WITH HIND HOBBLES.

This is practiced very much in the western country where they tie to one or both hind legs a rope passed around the neck in between the front legs and fastened, when the trainer hits the colt all over with sacks, but this method alone I have never seen used very successfully. I had two colts sent to me that trainers had been tying in this way for twenty-one days, and they were just as wild the morning of the last day as they were before they had been touched. They would strike, bite and kick. The failure, I believe, was due to their handling, for they were never made to repeat their work after having been let loose to find out whether they had submitted to their treatment or not, so we must always put our horses to a test after the first lesson to ascertain whether they have submitted.

After a colt has been well halter-broken, you may tie his head back, as in former methods, with a heavy strap which is made like a Dutch collar to go over his neck, coming well back on his shoulders, strong, heavy straps to be attached on either side. These should be made to

fasten with a loop, not a buckle, and should be well wrapped with something soft so as not to chafe the fetlocks while they are on. Throw these between the hind legs, pick one up and placing the end through the loop, fasten it to the Dutch collar very short so as to take the foot almost from the ground. Then let his head loose and fasten the other strap on the other side the same way. If you do not get these straps short enough, you will find that he can handle himself quite freely, so they must be taken so short that he can just stand, not falling when he moves. Now get a heavy pole to imitate the shaft of a cart, lay it on his back and touch him all over with it, and use the blanket as in former method; also throw the harness on him until he is not afraid of it. If he is a doubtful case, you may leave him in any lot for half a day without injuring him, providing you have the hobbles well made and so they will not jam on the fetlocks when drawn tight, but the lot must not be a sandy one, or a place where there is loose dirt, for if it gets inside of the hobbles it will chafe him and his legs will swell. Everything that you wish to do with him must be repeated after you have taken him out of the hobbles, so that he will not become discouraged or feel afraid when you undertake to handle him the next day. This is a very good method when used with the first described as an after lesson,



DRIVING WITH HIND HOBBLES BEFORE HITCHING.

which will give good results. Also teach him to turn, pull, stop, start, back as in former method, but this must not be done while he is in the hobbles, as it would discourage him and may make him sulk.

HOW TO BREAK A HORSE FOR SADDLE.

A horse must be well halter broken and very tame if you wish a gentle saddle horse. Gentleness is to be considered greatest of all, then comes gameness so that he will go any place that you want him to, and if he is strong and active with these qualities he will make a good, serviceable saddle horse. All of these qualities must be in a horse whether used by a lady or gentleman. You may pick any horse, even without any gait except his natural gaits, such as run, trot, walk, or pace, and make a saddle horse out of him with all the gaits. He will make a pretty horse in action if his actions in his natural gaits are pretty. A high-stepping trotter will make a high-stepping single-footer, and a light running horse will make a light, easy galloper, so these qualities will also have to be sought if you wish a desirable looking horse. Now to accompany these we must have the formation, a fine head, shapely neck and body, with good sound limbs. For a gentleman's saddle horse I think one of nearly full-blood (thoroughbred), as they are game, gentle when handled properly, quick, with good wind, well muscled and good, sound limbs. But for a lady's saddle horse I find that the standard-bred make the best. They have the gameness of the thoroughbred, docility which can not be equaled, are active and easily taught, and can be taught

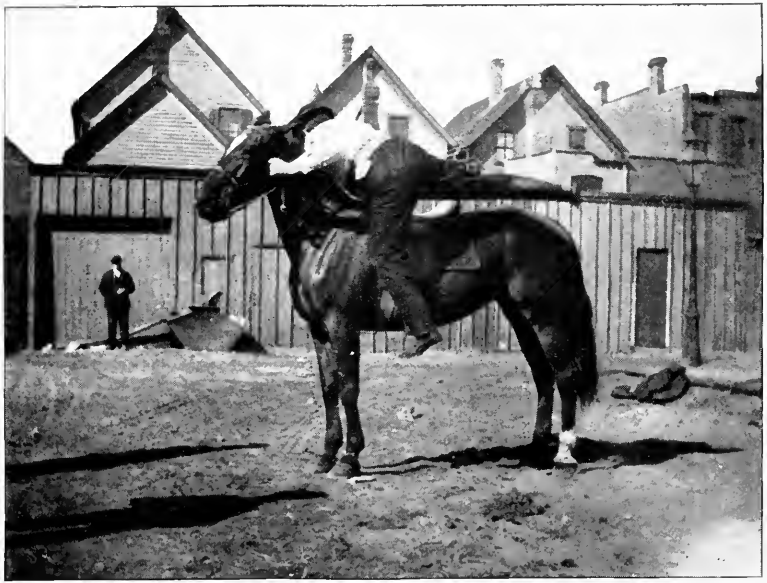
SADDLING THE FIRST TIME.

all the gaits by a lady herself. Therefore, after trained, are easily managed by tender hands.

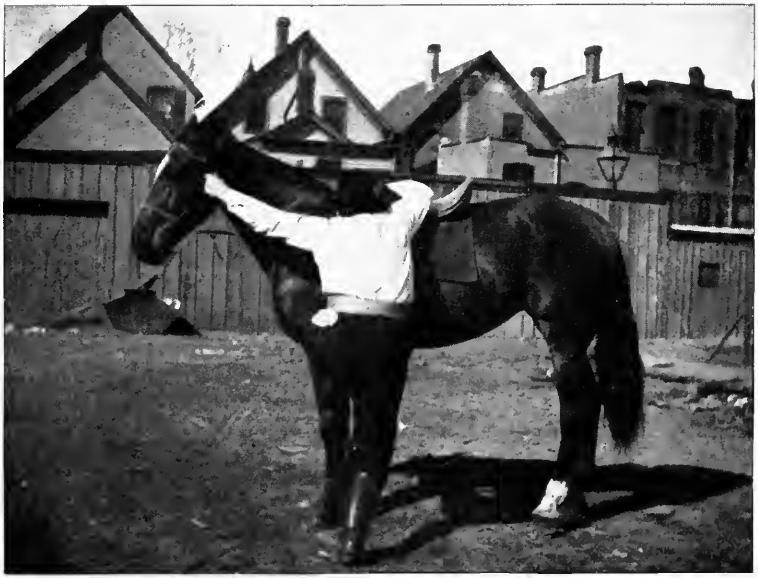
After seeing that the horse is well halter broke and is thoroughly gentle by our first system of treatment, a saddle and blanket may be placed on him, with streams of cloth hanging down on either side, with a band around his nose high enough so it will not shut the wind off, forming it into a head stall, and fastening reins underneath the jaw. This band should fit snugly on the nose, so as it will turn the head either side when the rein on that side is pulled. This strap should not be over five-eighths of an inch wide, and may be round, or a roll of leather which I think is the best, having a soft piece of leather under the jaw just where the reins fasten in to prevent from breaking the skin by the working of the rein. The trainer mounting the saddle when the horse has been taught to stand, if he will not stand and has been broken by the former method, he may be taken by the head and tail and turned a few times sharply, when letting go of the tail at the same time say "*Whoa*," then attempting, after petting him, to get on. It is customary always to handle horses on the left side, that is, in doing anything that can be done on one side. This is a habit, or custom, with different nationalities and races, some working on the left side, this including all our English speaking people, while a great many others do all the work on the right side. After getting into the

saddle, and he is willing to stand, he should be petted and caressed. Reaching down with the hand parallel with the nose and pulling out to the side by light jerks, chirping to the colt, when he moves or steps on that side, pet him. Then, use the other hand on that side, and when he steps from the light jerk again, speak to him and pet him. Continue this treatment, first on one side and then on the other, until he will turn completely around either side; then you may walk him, after making a turn a few steps ahead, when you will turn again. This much may be given him in his first lesson, including taming, after having been halter broken. That is, taming with the head and tail system, going through all the method as used in breaking in harness, excepting hitching him to harness and cart, at which point you will begin to teach the saddle instead.

This lesson should be repeated the second day by taking the halter strap and fastening it to his tail, the same as when taming him, tying him short so that he must turn when he moves, and make him turn a number of times, first on one side and then on the other, before getting into the saddle. This practiced for a few mornings before giving him his lesson from the saddle in turning, will make him much lighter to turn, as he will give his head when the rein is touched. Every time you pull on the reins to turn him, the pull



MOUNTING THE FIRST TIME.



MOUNTING THE FIRST TIME.

should be straight to the nose. That is, in a parallel line from the hand to the strap on the nose, and should be done with gentle jerks. The lighter touch you give to the horse, the better reined he will be, as a very fine reined horse will only come from very gentle handling. Some trainers imagine if they jerk and pull hard, they will get their horses to run more quickly, but this is not so, for the easier touch, if direct, the quicker your horse will be in turning. When he becomes well practiced, and will turn with your lightest touch, then have one rein to come from under the jaw over the neck, holding it on the opposite side so as the pull will come equally on both reins, that is to make the strain on the neck as well as under the jaw. This will teach him to rein from the neck instead of pulling him around by the mouth, practicing him by this method, first on one side and then on the other until he becomes so easily turned that at the least pull up on one side he will turn to the other. This can be done in three weeks if properly handled. Now, no steel should be put in a colt's mouth that is to be trained for a saddle horse, until he is well reined, and that the lightest touch will turn either way or stop; when, after having his mouth prepared, a dumb jockey may be used. These are made of a gutta percha band with two gutta percha arms and placed over the back of the colt, which fits on as a saddle, with elastic checks from the arm to the bit.

After having the colt well reined, a bridle may be put on, still leaving the nose band in place with two reins, and two reins to the bridle, which is four; the four reins may be used together in turning, or stopping, but do not use the reins of the bridle as much as the strap rein, but gradually increase the use until your colt will rein with the slightest touch of the bridle rein. Then you may take the nose band off, and put two more reins on the bridle. The first two reins put on should always he the curb rein, the last two being the snaffle. We may now begin to teach him his gaits.

The only gait we should have taught him in his first series of lessons of breaking him to the saddle should be a walk. The next gait should be a trot and slow gallop. When he will walk, trot or lope just as we wish, we may teach him to single foot. This is all done by riding in the saddle.

If you wish to retain your horse with a light mouth, teach him this with a strap on his nose, having a light set of shoes put on the front feet or no shoes at all, with heavy shoes on the hind feet, sitting well back on his back and carrying his head very high, urging him on. This will bring him into a fox trot. When he has taken two or three steps, let his head down, pet him, speak kindly and allow him to walk some distance, when you will repeat. Do not endeavor to get

him to single foot too much in the first lesson, as this gait is not natural and is very hard on him at first attempt. Those muscles which required to be developed for this gait have had no opportunity previously and he will become sore if too much work is given him. You will soon learn this by the way he will fret and sweat. This may be repeated from day to day, each time increasing the distance you will make him single foot, until he will single foot for you a half mile before you begin to make him single foot rapidly.

Now, to do this, you will have to have the front shoes changed and heavier ones put on, so as he will reach out more; by this time the hind ones are worn down some. If they were an 18 ounce iron shoe behind in ten days they would be about the weight to balance a nine ounce shoe in front, for single footing. If this method is followed, in one month's time your horse will be a square, easy and rapid fast single footer. After having taught him to single foot, and you want him to single foot at the touch of the curb rein, to trot on the snaffle rein, so that you may keep a steady hold while raising to the trot in your saddle, and also, if you wish to make your horse a combination, he will trot while hitched to a buggy being the same rein used in harness. To teach them to lope you should always teach them with a loose rein, so now he will trot from

the snaffle, single foot from the curb, and lope from both reins being carried loosely.

Very nearly all saddle horses can be made good single footers or good trotters, easy lopers if well trained, providing they have the life in in them.

MOUNTED.

To condition horses feet, see page 110.

I feel that this is all nonsense, and all who have much work to do in the saddle agree with me. The riding teacher will tell you one thing is right and some one else will tell you it is wrong, and I think the best guide in these matters is common sense. Some will dwell on how to carry your whip, and in which hand to carry it without regard to your being right or left-handed. If you ask them the reason for any of these rules, they will tell you it is the way it is done in Europe or somewhere else. We want rules and methods that will teach us how to stay in the saddle when we get there, and yet look to the best advantage at the same time. We should consider first, comfort to ourselves; second, comfort to the horse; third, a pleasing appearance to others.

For comfort to yourself see that your bridle is just the one that will enable you to handle your horse with ease. A good bit for ordinary horses is one that can be used as a snaffle or curb, or both, but sometimes you may find this will not do for your horse and a more severe bit is needed. If so, get one that you will not have to use much, so that with a light pull the horse

can be stopped short. Next, look after your saddle. See that it has a comfortable seat, and, if a lady's saddle, that the horn is solid and fast in the tree, and also look well to your girths. If the fastenings are straps and buckles, see that they are strong. Straps and ring fastenings are safer and they will enable you to cinch a horse tighter, and your saddle is not so liable to turn. Have a balancing strap on the side saddle.

HOW TO SIT ON A HORSE.

To sit on a horse the first thing to be considered is your own comfort and next to please others. For comfort have a loose seat, that is, do not grip your saddle in any part, for this soon tires the muscles, and becoming weary you cannot ride with ease. Sit up straight as you would in a chair. Use the same rules in your carriage of body as you would in ordinary circumstances, that is, carry your shoulders well back, and do not sit stiff but loosely and natural, facing right in front of you, and let your legs hang as straight as necessary to comfort, with the feet a little advanced, parallel with the horse's body. Now, if sitting naturally and not lazily, your feet will be still when the horse is walking. By this method you have your balance always, and if your horse is starting on a trot, you will raise in your stirrups just as much and no more than the horse's action will raise you. If the horse is loping, let your body give to every jump, and on turning either side, swing your body, carrying the weight on the stirrup on the side to which the horse is turning. By following these rules, in a short time any one can become a good rider.

To handle the reins of a saddle horse, you must either use two bits, or one bit with four reins if you want to keep your horse light at hand, and do not wish to interfere with his gait and harness. When trotting, always use the snaffle rein, for this will be the rein used in driving him to harness. Some horsemen in different parts teach their horses to trot when they are taken hold of by the mane. This is chiefly done in Kentucky and Missouri, but when your horse is single-footing or loping, it would be awkward if not impossible, to reach from a buggy and take a horse by the mane; so if he is taught to trot by the snaffle-rein you can always have him trot when he is hitched to a buggy. When single-footing, always use a loose, unsteady curb-rein. By drawing on the curb-rein unsteadily, it will cause a little irritation and immediately bring your horse into a single-foot. In loping, always start this with a loose rein, leaning well forward with the right hand stretched so that the reins will lay well on the neck, urging him by speaking or a touch of the heel or whip.

DRIVING.

When driving a free-going horse, do not pull on the reins unless you speak to him. If you want the horse to go faster and wish to hold a tighter line over him, always urge him with as little irritation as possible, for if he gets excited and goes at it madly he will bolt and soon learn to pull or lug, which is a very unpleasant habit in a driving horse. If he is whipped when trotting as fast as he can go, he will be taught to break or given cause to hitch. This habit takes time and pains to remedy. When once a horse acquires the habit of hitching, it is very difficult to get him straight. When you wish your horse to slacken his speed, speak to him in a mild tone and if he does not catch the words he will understand the sound. Many drivers do not pay any attention to this, and whip an old horse for stopping while they have been conversing with some one. When he slackens his speed, give him a loose and comfortable rein. Always be as pleasant as you can; this will encourage and not discourage your horse. When you are speeding, be reasonable in your distance. Do not ask your horse to speed a long distance hitched to a heavy buggy or over hard roads.

A quarter of a mile on a level dirt road with a good strong horse is a long distance for him to go at full speed. If you do not speed him too far and hitch him to a light rig, a short distance at high speed will improve his road gait. If you do not follow common-sense and jerk on the reins when anything does not suit you, you will break the horse's mouth, spoil his disposition, and prove yourself void of reason. When a horse's mouth is once broken and becomes sore, it takes a very light pull on the reins to aggravate him and may teach him disagreeable habits, such as pulling on one rein, running away, slobbering, lugging, etc. If the teeth are sharp, the bit drawn from one side to the other will press the cheeks against the sharp edges of the teeth, cutting the cheeks. In case the teeth are sharp on the edges, they should be floated. Some horses when aggravated will often not go at all, and will baulk, but this habit of baulking in buggy horses is generally caused by high checking. The horse's mouth is very sensitive and is the chief means of conveying to him your wishes when driving, so if you want a good driver you must save his mouth all that you can. This you may do greatly by your voice. The more gentle and tender you touch the reins the more apt and clever driver your horse will be. With some practice you will learn that a horse can be taught to do things most readily by the voice

and that the voice is better than any bit that money could buy. For instance, if your horse has signs of speed you may urge him and keep him steady in a manner that you never could do with whip and bit, but when you speed him do not press him too much. Start him easy, stop him before he breaks and let him trot or pace, the gait that comes most natural to him. He will soon learn to road without breaking into a run with a loose rein, but when you speed him, always steady him but not with a tight rein. Speak to him often and encourage him. You may use the whip a little if your horse is lazy, but not under any other circumstances in speeding, and then only tapping him as lightly as possible. Begin with a very short distance and increasing from day to day until you have reached the distance you desire to speed him. After speeding him, always examine your horse and see if he has hurt himself by interfering or over-reaching, when you will fit boots for him accordingly, but no young horse should be speeded without quarter boots, and with heavy shoes. If a young horse should strike himself and get sore from it, he will become afraid to travel for fear of hurting himself again; but if he has hurt himself get the soreness all out and see that it is well before trying to speed him again. Every colt or horse that has not had a course of training should be well booted when

taken out to speed. This will prevent him from striking himself and so remove the cause of discouragement. Do not let the horse get chafed in any place from harness or vehicle. To prevent this, if the horse is soft, bathe in alum water the parts where the harness will chafe, and this will harden the skin. Also be careful not to scald him where the harness touches by getting him too hot when he is fresh from the country. Also do not work any horse for speed in a heavy rain, as this will shorten his gait. It is easier to prevent a bad habit than to cure one. There have been many good horses spoiled from carelessness and ignorance on the part of the drivers, but no habit spoils a horse so much in driving as the habit of lugging, as he is not safe even for the best of drivers.

HOW TO DRIVE IN A CITY AND PREVENT COLLISIONS AND YET DRIVE WITH EASE.

Can you drive a horse with ease and comfort in a large city? If you do, you will know how to appreciate your quality of driving when in a crowded street. If you cannot drive well, let me give you a few points on the art and how to avoid accidents. First, do your own thinking and stop instead of thinking that the other team will stop. Always turn to the right when you are passing another team unless it will be inconvenient, when you may turn to the left to avoid an accident, but, in the United States turning to the right is the rule. In England they turn the other way. Now, if you think the other team will stop or turn out, you may be mistaken, for the other driver may think the same as you in regard to yourself, and he driving straight ahead and you also waiting for each other to stop or turn out will run into each other and you may cause an accident or get blocked if nothing else. If you do not get mixed in this way, just do your part, by keeping out and away from the very appearance of trouble. Always drive on the right side of the

street when convenient, and always turn slowly and on the right side while going around a corner. If you are turning to the left, go over to the right side of the street on the side which you are going to turn. When you turn you will be on the right side of the street you are now on and thus avoid any teams that are coming up on their right side. If you wish to turn to the right, turn close around the corner, which will cause you to be on your right side and thus avoid any passing teams coming from opposite directions.

To avoid running into pedestrians going over crossings, drive over very slowly and have your horse in hand so as to stop him even at the next step. It is your place to give way when there is danger to life or limb, under every circumstance. The pedestrian always has the right-of-way over a team. Bicycles and people on horse back, etc., also have the right of way, and you must always stop your team to let them pass. It matters not whether you are on the right or left side, this rule must be followed in every case. If you do not, you will be held responsible for an accident. When a carriage is coming that has women and children in it, it is not only polite, but it is right and you are in duty bound to turn out for them and give them the right of way so as not to cause them uneasiness. If you should not turn out and you

were on the right side of the street and collided with a lady driver and upset the carriage, injuring the occupants who would likely be children, you might get free from the law, but you would have to answer to your God, Who is the Judge most High. If one should get killed you would be the murderer, for by turning to one side or stopping your team it would have prevented loss of life; but being so selfish of what you consider your right, the guilt would be upon you. I cannot see any difference in the act of doing something that will cause death, or not doing something that will prevent it when it is in your power. Next to life and safety is the comfort of the people that you have riding with you. Be careful in crossing over car tracks and railway crossings. Cross them at a right angle and you will not have your wheels smashed, for if you get caught in the tracks and try to pull out other than crossing them at an angle, you may have a breakdown. This happens every day in large cities. When you stop at the sidewalk to let someone off, turn your horse away from the walk in order to open as much space as possible between the wheels, and if it is a lady, drive always to the sidewalk on the right side of the carriage; that is, if the place of stopping is on your left go past it and turn round. It will then be on your right. Turn your horse out to the left, step out

of the rig, holding the reins in your right hand and helping the lady out on the left, taking her by the hand. The same rule may be applied in helping a lady into a rig, always helping her in by keeping her skirts from getting mud off the wheels

Next, we will consider our own comfort in driving. If a gentleman is riding in the same seat, let him drop his arm behind you. This will leave you room to work with both hands freely. If a lady, let her sit well over to the left side with the right shoulder thrown back a little. This will also give you plenty of room. Now if you are right-handed and driving with a loose rein, carry both reins in the left hand and let your hand rest on your lap, but always watch your horse and at the least sign or appearance of danger you may reach well out with your right hand, taking both reins, the left rein between the thumb and the first finger so as to take hold of it with the left hand immediately, now holding both reins between the first and second fingers. In case you wish to change your hold you can place the rein of either hand between the thumb and forefinger of the other hand. If something has frightened your horse which has caused you to gather your lines, you must remember he will never get over a fright by causing him more fear. With a shying horse, it is a common thing to pull the horse's head

around so that he can look at the object he is afraid of, urging him as close as possible to it, even under persuasion of the whip. There is nothing I know of in ordinary use that does a horse so much harm as this method of treatment. To avoid all of this and may be the upsetting of a rig, the breaking of an arm, and possibly a head, it will be best to turn the horse's head the other way and allow him to go by unknowingly. Turn his head away from the object, holding tight on both reins so as to hold his head in that position and yet not let him turn. You may urge him now somewhat, if necessary. A horse passing an object this way will learn to drive by without trouble.

Never leave your horse untied while hitched to a rig and standing on the street. If you do not want him to run away, tie him securely with a rope, a halter or neck strap, and if necessary with a chain, for some horses will chew a rope or strap in two. I do not recommend using weights, for I have seen horse after horse leaving, with a weight attached to him, very easily; but a rope around the neck and through a ring of the bit is strong enough and securely tied will hold a horse. So will a neck strap used in the same way. A halter may be used by putting it on over the bridle, but in case there is no place to tie a horse, and you must use a weight, always put the strap through the ring in the curb

stone and through one ring in the bit to the other; if there is no ring in the curb stone, I recommend you to have someone to hold your horse, for safety. Of course, a great deal of judgment must be used as to which and what method is required. There are some horses that are never tied by their owners, but even the most gentle of these I consider unsafe, and would recommend that every horse be securely tied when left standing alone.

HOW TO DRIVE A HORSE THAT HAS BEEN SPOILED AND TAUGHT TO PULL.

If, while going he carries his nose out straight, you may take him to dentist and have his teeth cut, which, in many cases, will stop this; that is, if he is not over-ambitious. If he carries his nose on his breast, you will sometimes find that an overdraw-check will remove this by compelling him to carry the nose out straight, you may take him to a dentist and have dies will help a horse. A horse that pulls so badly that the moment you slack the lines he will bolt and break into a run, hitch in a two-wheeled cart or a wagon that you can turn very short. If in the two-wheeled cart, tie both of the wheels so that they will not turn; if in a wagon, tie only the hind wheels. To do this a sandy lot is best, but take him where you can get a dirt lot, if nothing else. Now, begin to turn him in as short a circle as possible without turning the rig over, and let him turn as quickly as you can. Let him run just as long as he wants to, but do not let him start to run too quickly. Rather wait until he is a little tired of turning before giving him a slack rein, until he will walk, when you will begin to turn him the other way. After he has become tired of turning and is willing to turn under a loose rein,

then you may begin to make your circles largely. At each time, however, that he wants to bolt or run, bring him back to the short turning, each time using the word "easy," so that he will learn to understand by this word "easy" that if he does not go easy or go slow, he will be made to turn, which will soon become very distasteful to him. Some trainers do what they call "trailing," which is to take the horses on a race-track and let them run around the track with a loose rein until they become tired and are willing to go slow. Sometimes this will do all that is required, but very often neither of these two methods are needed, for a nose strap is often all that is necessary. This should be fastened in the ring of the bit with a strap to the head-piece of the bridle, keeping it up from shutting off the horse's wind. This brings a direct pull on the head instead of the mouth. Now you may "set" him or punish him a little on the nose when he goes too fast, but at all other times give him an easy rein, and with careful handling your horse will come back to driving with an easy rein, when you may remove the nose strap and drive him on an easy bit of leather or rubber. If your horse drives with a side-rein, or on one rein, teach him to drive with a loose rein and he will soon go straight for you, and with an easy bit and careful handling he will be driving as clever as ever.

HOW A LADY CAN MOUNT.

It is rather a trying ordeal for an inexperienced rider to mount a tall horse from the ground, but with a little practice this is an easier feat than one would suppose, and when well performed makes the rider appear agile and graceful, giving an air of superior horsemanship, and it is well worth any lady's while to acquire.

For this method of mounting, the first requisite is that the horse should stand still, and if he does not know how, he may be taught. Any lady can have this done under her direction by simply having the groom take the horse in one hand by the reins close to the bit, and with the other hand holding the tail, drawing the head and tail somewhat together, making him turn a number of times; the more fractious he seems to be the more times he ought to be turned. This cannot be overdone in half an hour, but will only take four or five minutes with the most nervous or stubborn horse, but should always be done before the saddle is put on. After swinging him a number of times, let go of his tail, but not too quickly, for if you do he will fall if he has been swung very much. Hold him by the bridle, at the same time speaking loud

and sharp, saying "Whoa!" Now having a horse that will stand for you, you may proceed to mount. When the horse is brought to the door or the most convenient place for mounting, it is well to examine everything before you mount, which will give you more confidence and do away with a great deal of uneasiness in thinking whether this or that is not right, especially when you are riding alone. After examining everything thoroughly, take your position on the left side of the horse with your right side a few inches from the saddle, facing the same way as the horse, with your left shoulder slightly thrown back. Place the right hand on the second pommel, holding in it the whip and reins drawn just tight enough to give a feeling of the bit. Your attendant should stand facing you and as close as convenient, still holding the horse by the bit, and must stoop forward reaching his right hand, in which you will place your left foot, using your left hand to raise your skirt. Now let go of your skirt, rest your left hand on his shoulder, and giving him the cue by bending the right knee, spring up erect on the left foot and seat yourself sideways on the saddle. Place the right knee over the horse. If your attendant is unused to rendering such service, you had better teach him by telling him just what to do, where to stand, just how high to lift your foot, and caution him to put forth strength enought to sup-

port you steadily without lifting too violently. Do not be deterred by awkwardness on his part, or on your own, from learning to mount from the ground, for the more awkward the attendant the better practice for you. Your attendant will now adjust your skirt so that it will hang properly without dragging, and then disengaging the stirrup from beneath the skirt, will place your left foot in it. Too much care cannot be taken with the position in the saddle. The left leg should invariably hang from the knee with the heel depressed, and with the foot parallel with the horse's side. The length of the stirrup strap should be such that the knee is out of contact with the hunting horn, but near enough to be brought firmly up against it by raising the heel. The right knee should rest easily but snugly over the pommel so as to grasp it in case the horse turns. Neither foot should be allowed to sway above or to project so as to be seen awkwardly poking out of the skirt. Rise in your stirrup and allow your attendant to pull your skirt straight, for it will be very awkward should it become disarranged on the road. Now, put your handkerchief in the pocket, which ought to be on the right side of your saddle. The reins may be taken in either hand or in both, as you prefer, and start the horse by the sound of the voice, which is best, or a touch.

A strap fastened to the cantle which comes from the stirrup strap will keep the saddle steady on the back of the horse, and the rider can adjust it to suit her convenience. She can let it out or take it up, she being independent regarding this. The next thing is to get in the saddle. There are many ways, but I will not try to describe them all, but will give you a few of the best ways that have come to my notice.

In case your horse has not been taught to stand, you may take the pommel and reins in your right hand, facing your saddle, and when being raised take your seat and hold on to both reins as soon as you have placed your knee over the pommel. This will cause you to turn.

Standing on the left side of the horse facing the saddle, place the right hand on the second pommel, holding in it your reins drawn tight enough to give a feeling of the bit, with your left hand on the horse's mane, raising your left foot and mounting as described in directions above. This is the best method when your attendant is inexperienced, being safer to the party mounting, and comes as easy and graceful as any other method of mounting.

HOW TO MOUNT ASTRIDE.

First, how to get on a gentle horse. Hold the reins in the left hand and hold the stirrup with the right until you have placed your left foot in the stirrup, then press heavily with your right hand on the right side of the saddle to prevent it from turning over; then spring up and raise the right leg over the saddle, putting your other foot in the stirrup; you have a seat now that can be taken without help on any gentle horse. If you have a young horse, or one that cannot be trusted, then place your left hand in the check of the bridle, standing on the left side, facing opposite the way the horse is facing; put your left foot in the stirrup and swing into the saddle. If your horse wants to go or buck, draw his head around and he can only turn; but if he is liable to move just when you are mounting, you may take the reins in the left hand, taking hold of the mane, at the same time with the right hand, placing the left foot in the stirrup and facing in the opposite direction of the horse. Raise yourself high and swing the right foot over the horse's back, placing the right stirrup quickly. If he goes ahead, you will not lose your balance but can take your seat even were he to start in a dead run.

CRAZY JANE.

Crazy Jane was a beautiful, dark bay mare, sired by Venture, a registered horse, nine years old, and running loose in the pasture. She had been in the hands of many trainers, and had been owned by many different men. When the writer found her she was owned by a street car company. Although they had an expert trainer, they could do nothing with her. She would stand and kick until she had cleared herself of the vehicle to which she was hitched. However, the last time, when the trainer and helpers tried to hitch her to harness, she turned on them, chasing the four men from the stable. Then she was turned out to pasture, where she remained eleven months. She was sold to the author for a very small sum, but he was required to give the street car company a writ of release exonerating them from any damage she might do by her viciousness as part payment. Crazy Jane had taken this name from the fact of acting like an insane animal when being handled by her trainer, but was subdued in about an hour, and driven by a lady for years afterward. Her taming was effected by means of a cord wrapped around the head back of the

ears, and in the mouth, bringing a pressure between the atlas and axis, or right behind the first joint of the back-bone. While the mare was standing like this she was handled all over, blankets thrown on her, harness placed upon her, tin cans rattled all around her; finally all her feet being handled, she submitted. Then being hitched up and driven in the heart of the city without a kicking strap, check or blinds on the bridle. She was sold to a Mr. Boyd, who used her as a family driver. After about one year's time I went to see Mr. Boyd. On entering his yard I found a little girl about four years old playing about the mare's hind legs. Calling Mr. Boyd's attention to the fact of its being dangerous, he simply told me that the mare would not hurt the child, for they had been in the habit of being together.

HOW THE RACE HORSE TELEGRAM WAS TRAINED.

Telegram had remained in the stable more to be admired than used, for many months. His feet had become long from want of use, and it looked as though this fast and beautiful horse had been laid aside as a back-number, his days being over for the race track. When Telegram had been used as a race horse, he was the cause of no end of trouble for his drivers, who could not get the horse to stand long enough and receive orders from the judges, and, as far as hitching him up, Mr. Denny Shea, the owner, told me that seven men could not hitch the horse up, so allowed Telegram to remain standing. So far as his practical use in the city was concerned, it could not be thought of, for he would not stand long enough to be hitched to a vehicle, and would not stop after once starting until unhitched. In hitching him on the race track, even this could only be done by allowing him to jog along and pull the cart on him, having snaps on all the harness to get him hitched up. Although in this condition, he was second to Flying Jib in a fast mile, and he himself had a mark of 2:12½. But one day Mr.

Shea asked the writer if he would not try to break Telegram of both habits, which was done in twenty minutes, when strangers (stable men) hitched Telegram to a light cart and left him standing on the floor, no one holding him. This was done simply by taking him by the halter and tail, and turning him a number of times rapidly, letting go of the tail, saying sharply to the horse "Whoa," repeating on his other side. This soon taught him to brace himself when he heard the word "Whoa" spoken harshly. This was done in a blacksmith shop, next door to the livery stable owned by Fassett & Sons, in Chicago. Many horsemen were in the livery stable hoping to see how the preacher would break this horse that had outdone the best trainers in America. I may say that not a few of them were surprised when the writer entered the stable with the horse, handing him over to the stable men and telling them to hitch him up, for the spectators who knew the horse were saying among themselves that they had better stop that fellow, "he doesn't know what he has got hold of." Many expected to see Telegram at his old tricks—rearing and plunging—but he was hitched up without a movement. The preacher wanted the doors opened. No one ventured opening the doors, for they all claimed to know what would happen to the horse and cart. If they opened the door he would go

plunging out into the street and much damage would be done. Mr. Shea had the doors opened, and the men looked at each other, wondering what had happened. Some said the horse was "doped," others said he was mesmerized, and there was much talk of hypnotism, and one colored trainer said it was the spirits in the air. But Telegram was driven successfully and stopped seven times before leaving the run-way which lead to the street. He was taken on the track and put to all tests, and was owned and driven by Mr. Frank Fowler, the bicycle manufacturer, for more than two years, and driven on Chicago boulevards, remaining quiet and docile. But the spectators are still guessing how it was done.

MR. MULLEN'S FIRST APPEARANCE IN CHICAGO.

At one of the horse sales in Chicago Mr. Mullen introduced himself to a number of horsemen, seeking colts to break, telling them that he could break anything there was in the city, it mattered not how wild the animal was, he would take it and tame it so as one could pick up all its feet or jump on its back and ride it with nothing but a halter on, hitch it to a vehicle with an open bridle, and drive it about without any kicking strap. Some of the men at the Stock Yards in Chicago, where this conversation took place, laughed at such assertions being made by a young man. Some said he was crazy, but, however, there are always some men who are not willing to judge a man before he has been given a hearing, so a trial was decided upon. A broncho had been running loose on Mr. Piper's farm at Worth, Ill., no one being found who could halter the horse, and thus he had had liberty for eighteen months or more, eating good pasture and getting fat. This was considered to be a good subject for the young man who made such assertions. One day about noon the task was undertaken. To

everybody's surprise, the broncho walked into a large box-stall with the writer close beside him. The men gathered all about, looking through cracks, knot-holes and such like, expecting every moment the preacher would get his brains kicked out. The broncho kept walking round and round in the large stall, the preacher following him. After many turns one way, the horse was spoken to and stopped, and then followed in the opposite direction, and then, to everybody's surprise, the broncho was seen standing in about the center of the stall, and the trainer placing a leather halter over his head. But then the broncho would not lead, and the men were asking how this preacher was going to get the broncho to the stable, about two hundred yards distant from where he was. But to the surprise of every one, at the end of a long rope he drove the broncho on before him, placed the formidable rope rigging and tied him to a post, leaving him there while all went to lunch. After lunch the broncho was worked out by the head and tail system, when he surprised every one by what had been accomplished in such a short time. The broncho's feet had all been handled, the author had sprung on his back and shouted like an Indian, but there was no more fear, harnessed him and hitched him and drove out from the farm to the little town of Worth and back. Then the broncho was put

to work on a scraper, putting dirt on the Worth race track. Although this horse had baffled many, yet he was caught, halter-broken, tamed and taught to work all in less than one hour.

MR. MULLEN'S PUBLIC EXHIBITION IN CHICAGO.

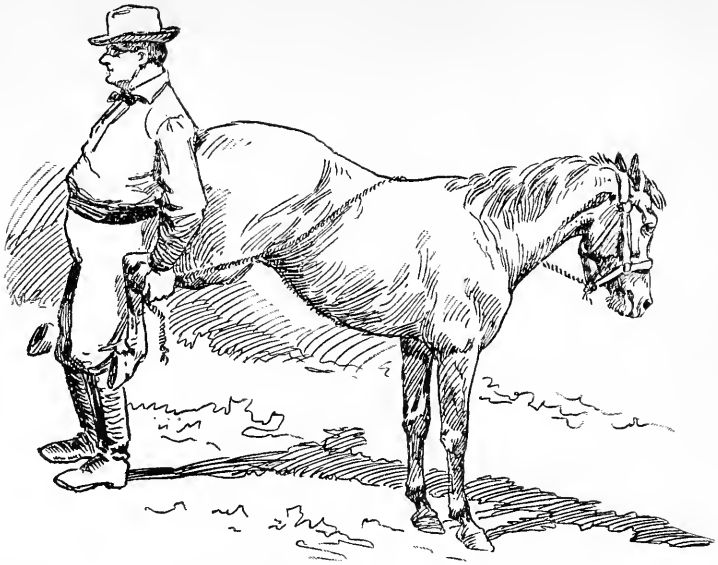
While taming vicious horses, many interesting subjects were brought to Mr. Mullen. A very fine gray horse, owned by the fire department of Chicago, which had given no little amount of trouble to the horseshoers and was known as a very vicious animal, was brought to the meetings. Many of the local horsemen came to see this animal perform, but the author, wrapping the cord on the horse's head, holding the halter in his hand, walked back towards the horse's tail, and asked the horseshoers and horsemen with what foot the horse kicked. The answer was, "Either foot," but to their astonishment, and especially of the blacksmith who had to do the shoeing, the foot was picked up by the author, held until he had shouted and screeched, knocked and hammered on the foot with a shoe, the blacksmith saying that he could not do that. But when he tried he found the animal made no resistance, which was a surprise to them all. This case was enquired after five months later, and the horse was found to be kind and gentle.

THE CALKIN'S BRONCHO.

The Calkin's broncho was a bay about thirteen years old. In an exhibition, the writer offered $25 if any man in Chicago would put a halter on the same broncho's head and jump on his back. Although many hundred horsemen were present, there was no offer made by any one to accept. The pen in which the broncho was had an iron wall at one side. This the broncho kicked a hole in. By the use of an old horse, as stated in "How to Break Colts," the broncho was haltered and taken out of the pen, and first subjected to the pull-back rigging. He proved to be a very interesting character. He would strike, kick or bite at any one who came near him, and yet, with the front hobbles, he was reduced to a state of subjection so he would allow a person to jump on his back, but by no means was he tamed. His treatment was repeated the second night by "the head and tail" system, followed by laying him down, that is, strapping up one front leg, drawing the head back to the side and throwing him down; yet he was only subdued for the time being. This, indeed, proved to be the most stubborn case the author has ever seen. He was handled the third

time before the public, this time with the hind hobbles, having his hind feet hobbled very short. He proved to be still more vicious than any one had any idea of. A blanket being brought and shaken about him, merely to show him that no one would hurt him, he snatched it with his mouth, holding it between his teeth, and shook it as a terrier would a rat. But having a sack filled with straw, the author would strike him, not hard, merely to draw his attention, follow him with the blanket and sack and finally he was subjected. Although not being put to hard work, he became kind. The last time the author saw him, a sixteen-year-old boy harnessed, hitched and drove him.

In these public exhibitions the preacher raised several bronchos by the hocks in less than half an hour after he began to work on them, although they had never been handled before, not even as much as halter-broken, and drove successfully every horse that was brought to him by the public in the fall of 1900.



PICKING HIM UP.

HORSE AND HOLINESS.

Evangelist Mullen Promises His Hearers a Sight and Gives Also an Insight.

"Now, my friends, you have seen how easy it is to handle and humble and bring to a state of repentance even this vicious and heretofore unmanageable horse, will you be more obdurate when I try to lead you in the way of light?"

Broad-shouldered and brawny, with a chest as thick and sold as an ice chest, his dark, fleshy face lit up by a cheerful smile, Evangelist William Mullen, who came to Colorado recently from the Moody Bible Institute at Chicago, turns from horse training to holiness in one time and two motions.

Evangelist Mullen's method of attracting crowds to his open air meetings is certainly unique. He advertises that on a certain vacant lot in the town or city in which he happens to be he will show how the most unruly horse may be trained and made docile so that his feet may be handled and shod without a struggle. When he has conquered the horse, Mr. Mullen begins and expounds the gospel.

"I was born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, 33 years ago," said Mr. Mullen, "and I've devoted nearly my whole life to horse training. During recent years, however, I have done evangelistic work in connection with horse training."

Mr. Mullen sometimes, in order to pay his expenses, forms a class in horse training and demonstrates his system of conquering a horse. Over at Ouray, he says, he overcame the vicious tendencies of a horse thirteen years old, and made it as gentle as a lamb. He wants anybody who has a vicious horse to bring him to one of the open-air meetings and see how easily the animal can be brought to time.

Mr. Mullen preaches tomorrow night in the open air near the South Park Congregational Church. Before the religious services are commenced he will wrestle with the most intractable beast that is brought to him.—Denver Daily News.

COW BOY RELIGION IN CHICAGO.

Illustrated by Taming Broncos to Amuse the Congregation.

Chicago, Oct. 14.—"Instead of leading in the singing of 'Heaven Is My Home' I will now tame Flying Devil, a vicious bronco owned by Brother Smith."

This is the way Evangelist William Mullen, who has come to Chicago to point out the errors of the ways pursued by residents, begins his meetings. The Rev. Mr. Mullen combines the art of busting broncos with that of saving wayward souls. He says religion nowadays has to have some side attraction, and the large crowds that he draws lead the conclusion that he is right.

He holds his meetings in the open air, in places that give him ample scope for his equestrian exhibitions. When he appears upon the platform that is his pulpit, he is not a very ministerial looking figure. He wears a corduroy coat, a sombrero and high-heeled boots.

The evangelist offers a prayer, then takes off his coat. A bronco is led up in front of the

space reserved for the anxious bench, and the audience is immediately interested. When the wild horse is tamed and the owner has paid the small fee which is the only collection taken up, the bronco-busting evangelist puts on his coat, wipes his heated brow with his handkerchief and says his topic will be "Going to Hell at a 2:20 Gait."

He has a keen eye and a pleasant face, and when he opens the Bible to read a few verses of Scripture there is not a person in the audience who has the hardihood to walk away before the sermon. There is something in the preacher's manner that forbids any trifling. His exhibition of what he can do with a horse has caused people to respect him. Mullen was formerly a cowboy. He attended one of Moody's meetings while in the East and became converted. He came to Chicago and after a course of instruction at the Moody Bible Institute, he began to preach. But he found that men and women are not eager to hear sermons. Advertisements of texts, no matter how sensational they happen to be, did not draw crowds. It was necessary to add some human interest outside of that of soul saving, and the horse-taming plan suggested itself. It has proved successful and it is Mr. Mullen's theory that ministers who desire to gain a large hearing should provide some good attraction to draw those who need converting.—New York Sun.

PRESS EXTRACTS.

William Mullen, the horse trainer-evangelist who has been giving daily exhibitions of horse-breaking on the lake front, has attracted the attention of a great many local horsemen, and has successfully subdued a number of very bad horses. His methods do not differ materially from those employed by other horse trainers, except that he does not handle them quite so roughly and depends more on kindness to accomplish his purpose. He uses a special harness of ropes and straps that enables him to throw the horse to his knees whenever he fights too hard, and that is practically the same system that has been employed by many others.

Last Thursday he tackled a very badly spoiled horse belonging to Joe Hartford, of the firm of Hartford & Hall. The horse was a seven-year-old gelding that came from the Haggin ranch in California, and he had whipped half the horse-breakers in this city. He would fight from the minute he was hooked up until there was nothing left of the cart or harness, and would strike, kick, rear and plunge and throw himself time and again until he was free. It took Rev. Mr. Mullen just twenty minutes to make a lady's horse out of him, and when he finally got him

L. of C.

subdued he tied the horse's tail to the crossbar of the cart, took off the breeching and tugs and drove him with nothing on his head but a halter, and before he got through with him he made him stand hooked up, perfectly still, while he preached a sermon to the crowd out of the cart. Horsemen who have watched Mullen every day say that he has more control over horses than the great horse trainer, Gleason, the man who has the reputation of being the greatest in the world.—Murray Howe, in Chicago Times-Herald.

Wm. Mullen, the horse-trainer evangelist, accompanied by his wife and two children, arrived in Holdrege last Saturday morning and has since given exhibitions in horse training on the streets, preaching the gospel during the entire performance. Mullen is of Scotch-Irish parentage and a native of England. Though a man weighing over 200 pounds, he was for a number of years engaged in horse training in California, at which he became an expert. He became converted some years ago, however, later felt a call to preach and with that idea in view he went to Chicago and took a course at the Moody Institute. Since that time he has traveled and preached, breaking horses the while as a source of livelihood and as a means of advertising. Mr. Mullen gave an exhibition at the corner of East

THE JAS. HARTFORD HORSE AS HE APPEARS IN TRAINING.
TAMED AT A CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

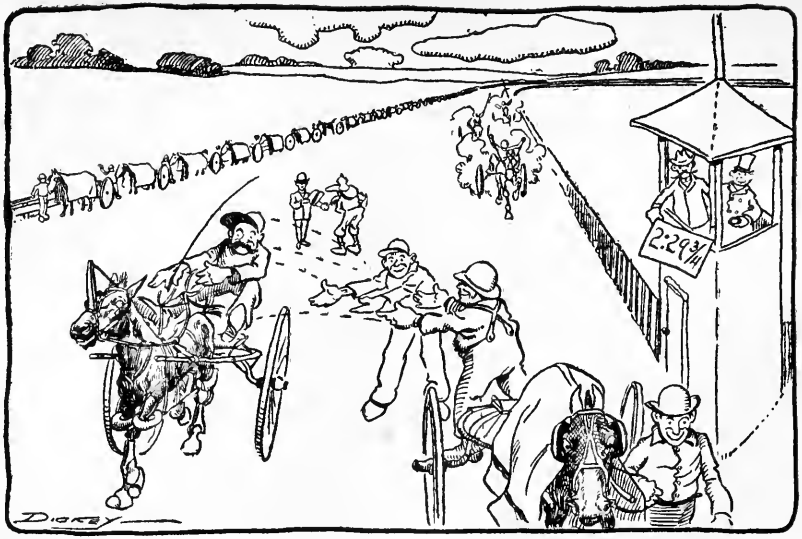
To condition horses feet, see page 110.

avenue and Haydon street Monday evening, taking a horse unbroke to ride, and within a half or three-quarters of an hour had the horse so completely under his control that he could ride him about the street with merely a halter. He gave another exhibition Tuesday night on the ball diamond, where he will also give another next Saturday afternoon. He spoke at the Baptist church Wednesday evening. He will leave here next Monday.—Holdrege, Neb., Progress.

Evangelist Mullen gave exhibitions of horse training again yesterday on Haymarket square. In the evening he broke a wild Indian mustang from the West Lincoln Stock Yards. The pony made lots of fun for the crowd, but it finally gave up and the evangelist handled it as if it were a kitten. In the afternoon a black mare that had achieved some fame as a kicker was taken in hand. She was refractory, but the evangelist made speedy progress. He rode the animal with a halter for a bridle and drove her but the harness broke and all the work was spoiled by another exhibition of kicking. The animal will be taken in hand this afternoon and the job finished. At the afternoon gathering Mr. Mullen spoke at length of his life and conversion. He will give only one exhibition of horse breaking today, lasting from 3 to 6 o'clock.—Nebraska State Journal.

In his street displays Mr. Mullen does not supply himself with a paddock or an extra horse, but subdues the "subject" simply with his formidable rope rigging. It is not his plan, he says, to tire the horse out or to inflict any pain upon it, but simply to show the animal that man is its master. In the South Omaha pen before a crowd of drovers and stockmen, most critical of judges, Mr. Mullen subdued the wildest mustang in the yards, and even went so far as to lift the animal's rear parts from the ground by the hocks. Physically, the trainer-preacher is a giant and looks perfectly capable of overpowering a broncho in a hand-to-hand struggle. He weighs 200 pounds and was engaged in training horses before he entered the Moody Institute in Chicago.—Omaha, Neb., Daily Bee.

Prof. Wm. Mullen, of Chicago, gave an interesting exhibition of colt breaking last Saturday afternoon opposite the Reporter office, taking a "green" colt and breaking it to harness in ten minutes' time, bringing the youngster under such perfect control that he could lift both its hind feet with his hands at once without a protest from it and drive it about the yard as he pleased. He is evidently an expert in the horse training line.—Coldwater, Mich., Reporter.



SEE PAGE 104.

ABOUT FILLING A STABLE.

HOW THE TRAINER WHO CAN HARDLY WORK MORE THAN FOUR HORSES NOW USED TO PUT A FEATHER EDGE ON FORTY.

"IT'S gettin' so nowadays," said Jimmy, "that a teamster can't work but two hours an' a half a day without gettin' sunstruck or frost-bitten. It's dead easy for me to remember when every one of them guys used to earn what they got. Nowadays they ain't one in a million earns the pie an' ice cream he throws into his face. They want to ride just two hours an' a half an' put in the rest of the day tellin' the owner just why no teamster can't train but four hosses an' do 'em justice. Ten years ago every one of them boys could train forty head an' do it easy."

"There must be some truth in that," said the Owner. "They tell me that during the time that Independence, Ia., was the trotting horse Mecca, some of the trainers located out there used to train fully that many."

"I wonder if they didn't," replied Jimmy. "Hussey will tell you himself that him and

Charley Thompson, an' McHenry, an' Terbush, an' a lot more used to train forty head before breakfast. Them was the days when any good teamster would bet you even money that he could train 200 head, an' train 'em to a finish, at $2.50 per day. In '91 it was me workin' for Saunders over at Cleveland when a bunch blew in that was headed for Williamsville, an' I made an entry. Every boy in the biz was headed that way. It was worse than Cripple Creek or the Klondike.

"I passed up a right good office, but I says to Red Kennedy, 'Red,' I says, 'I can live through the summer if I don't see that kite track, but they say there's a lot of that Axtell money floatin' around that Iowa country that's easy to get.' I signed with McHenry soon as I unloaded. Mac has five barns full of racers an' more comin' on every train. Thompson has just as many, an' Williams, an' Hussey, an' the rest of the top jocks has about eighty apiece.

"They all had so many hosses that when a sucker writes in an' wants one trained they try to stop him by tellin' him the price is three bucks a day, owner to furnish water, feed, swipe an' boots with the hoss. That didn't stop 'em. Every morning McHenry gets up an' asks a clerk how many come in durin' the night. He keeps tags on' em all, so he can tell one from

another, an' when a hoss loses his tag he has to join the unknown string.

"George Eggleson was second jock, an' he has ten helpers to work them that couldn't get around the track before dinner. Thompson an' Terbush had a lot of overflow hosses out in the sheds, an' one mornin' Thompson is just gettin' up behind a hoss when Terbush commences to holler, 'You've got one of mine,' he says. 'You're another,' says Thompson; 'this hoss is one I've had a week.' 'I've had him a month,' says Terbush, 'an' if you don't put him back in that stall I'll have you pinched,' he says. 'You're out of your mind,' says Thompson, 'an' if you'll step over here an' look at his tag I'll prove it to you.' Then they look at his tag an' found he didn't belong to either one of 'em.

"Nowadays if them trainers had strings like that some of the hosses wouldn't get worked once a month, but in them days they got up in the mornin' and honed 'em all. All of 'em made money an' earned every cent of it. The graft was good every day in the year, but the velvet harvest was the tin-cup meetin' every fall, when the wise teamsters charged twenty-five bucks for drivin' a hoss against the clock. McHenry hired hisself out to sight so many of 'em that they kept 'em waitin' in a string a mile long, an' a couple of husky blanket carriers picked him

up an' throwed him from sulky into another at the finish of every heat, just like they used to toss Nelly Burk from one saddle to another when she was ridin' a fifty-mile race."

"I suppose you had to take care of more than one horse in those days," remarked the Owner.

"Not in fly time," replied Jimmy, "but I took care of thirty head once in the winter time."

"Thirty head! How could you do it?"

"Well, Sundays I fed 'em hay, Mondays I fed 'em oats, Tuesdays I watered 'em, Wednesdays I cleaned out the stalls, Thursdays I fed 'em bran, Fridays I counted 'em to see if they was all there, and Saturdays I rested up for the next week. Everybody had to hustle in them days, but it's gettin' so lately that nobody is strong enough to put in more than half time."

From Stable Conversation. By Permission of The Horse Review Co., Chicago.

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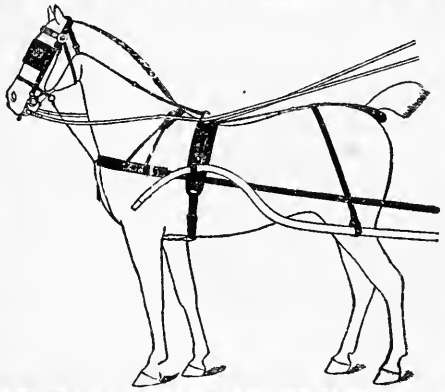

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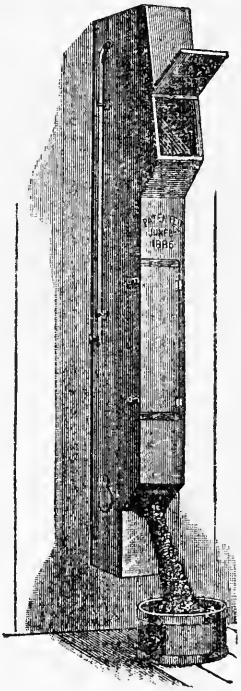

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